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VOL. XXII NO. 67 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

BANKHEAD BILL PASSES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

He Rushed From Sick-Bed To Field Of Service

TRIBUTES TO RAJEN BABU

Can't Think Of Better Man For Job, Says Bidhan Roy

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, Mar. 19.

Although the meeting of the Central Relief Committee is over, a great deal of work regarding drawing up of the programme and details of relief, as also the allocation of funds for specific items of relief, remains to be done and Mahatma Gandhi is busy attending to them.

DAY TO DAY MEETING.

It has been decided that the Managing Committee will meet from day to day to prepare the programme and plan of relief organisations under the guidance of Mahatmaji who will be present at the meetings.

RELIEF WORKERS CALLED.

Men in charge of relief work in the various Districts affected by the earthquake, are being detained for the meeting of the Managing Committee. Mahatma Gandhi will be here till Friday and will leave for Monghyr on Saturday.

MAHATMA'S IDEAS.

It appears that Gandhiji will be in Bihar for well about a month and when he leaves, he will leave behind some of his trusted co-workers like Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to help Babu Rajendra Prasad in organising relief. Gandhiji's ideas regarding the lines of relief work are crystallizing.

ADVICE TO C. R. C.

He seems to be definitely of the view that the Central Relief Committee should concentrate on such items of relief work as they could do full justice to, instead of applying their funds to every item of relief.

MEETING WITH GOVERNOR.

As regards co-operation by Government, it appears, Gandhiji has made no secret of his view ever since he came here and it is considered likely that Babu Rajendra Prasad and the Governor of Bihar and Orissa may meet in the near future.

'QUAKE TOLL AT A GLANCE

At the meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee on Sunday, Babu Rajendra Prasad submitted a statement the extent of damage. The following figures are culled from that statement.

IN DARBHANGA DIST.

No. of Houses Collapsed or Damaged.	Wells Choked or Damaged.	Area Covered with sand.
4,11,490	15,014	2,81,000 Acres.

IN SAMASTIPUR, SUB-DIVN.

1,67,807	4,192	35,000 Bhigas.

IN MONGHYR DIST.

1,30,000	600	3,600 Bhigas.

IN CHAMPARAN DIST.

4,25,000	15,000	7,00,000 Bhigas.

These figures have been compiled after personal visits to the numerous villages in the districts. These figures are by no means a complete estimate of the extent of the damage. The figures for Champaran are incomplete and in this district 67,000 bhigas of land are absolutely irreclaimable.

IN PATNA DIST.

In the District of Patna the damage has been principally to houses, land and wells presenting practically no problem at all.

IN PURNEA.

In Purnea towns have suffered and many houses have collapsed and wells and ponds have been filled up, in large numbers, with sand. The problem of land reclamation there, however, is not serious.

IN MUZAFFARPUR.

Figures for Muzaffarpore and Bhagalpur have not yet been received. But it is estimated more than two-thirds of the District, of Muzarpore has been very badly hit.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 19.

The meeting of the Central Relief Committee held yesterday afternoon in Radhika Sinha Institute was a momentous one in more ways than one. First was that it changed its character from a Provincial Organisation into an All-India one and as the Bihar Central Committee was reconstituted on an All-India basis, Babu Rajendra Prasad thought that it would be more decent and proper for the old office-bearers to resign and leave the new Committee unhampered in matters or organising relief operations. As a matter of fact all the office bearers did resign.

For sometime Babu Rajendra Prasad had been feeling overwhelmed, more by the responsibility than by the work, inspite of his shattered health. The Committee, however re-elected him and under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi set its seal of approval on the policy Babu Rajendra Prasad had been following and the relief operations he was conducting. Member after member including Pandit Malaviya, Pt. Sunderlal, Mr. S. K. Basu, Mayor of Calcutta, rose to pay very well deserved tribute to him for his magnificent services. He had rushed from the sick bed to the field of activities in response to the call of agony of the stricken people inspite of his failing health. Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, while supporting the proposal or electing him the president of the newly constituted Committee, said that though as a member, he could think of no better person for the office, as a doctor, he could not say the same thing. The Committee gave him almost full powers to appoint members of the Managing Committee which in its turn was to conduct and manage, subject to the control of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, all the business of the Committee and excercise its power and perform all its duties.

It is being increasingly felt that the funds at the disposal of the Committee are too inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. Some idea of the magnitude of the problem can be had by studying the facts and figures given by Babu Ranjendra Prasad in the course of a statement that he placed before the Committee.

The feeling is that Mahatma Gandhi's presence is not only an inspiration, but his practical suggestions are very helpful. He has keen appreciation of the situation and it is certain that, under his guidance, the Committee will be able to carry on its work efficiently and successfully.

'QUAKE QUESTIONS IN BIHAR COUNCIL

Govt.'s 'No' To Proposal To Start Land Mortgage Banks

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY

PATNA, March 19.

At question time in the Bihar Council to-day, the Government, replying to questions regarding the earthquake damage and repairs to the Patna High Court buildings, stated that the buildings as a whole were not unsafe. Parts of them had been and were being dismantled. There was no proposal to shift the High Court to any other building, except providing certain temporary accommodation in the High Court compound which might be necessary when repairs to some rooms were started. It was hoped that all the repairs would be finished before the end of the year, but work on annexes would probably be completed in three months.

The Council then discussed the budget demand.

Rai Bahadur Lachmiprasad Sinha moving a token cut under the demand for agriculture, urged the need for the establishment of land mortgage banks to provide long term loans for the purpose of house-building to those whose houses had been destroyed by the recent earthquake and the adoption of necessary steps by Government to reclaim agricultural lands damaged by the earthquake. Several non-official members supported the proposals.

Government, replying, pointed out that indirect loans for the purpose of house building were aready being advanced under the Natural Calamities Loans Act and in the present financial stringency Government could not undertake the fresh liability of giving direct loans by the establishment of mortgage banks.

Various measures to deal with the problem of sand deposits were detailed. Members were assured that Government were doing all that was possible to help the agriculturists in the removing of sand and reclamation of agricultural lands.

The cut motions were withdrawn.—A. P.

On Monday The Three Papers Fund reached the total of

Rs. 1,98,076

CONTROL OF U. S COTTON PRODUCTION

Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.

The Bankhead Bill for compulsory cotton control which was passed by the House of Representatives by 251 votes to 114. limits the production for the coming year to ten million bales and also levies a tax of 50 per cent on the market value on the staple cotton produced the excess of the quotas allocated to producers.

The Bill has been endorsed by President Roosevelt. The opponents of the Bill largely objected to its compulsory principle.

NIRA IN DANGER

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.

Despite the fact that much business remains to be transacted by the Congress, the week opens with the lime-light focussed on industry where there are possibilities of far-reaching struggles between the employers and the employed. Yesterday a million railway workers represented in 21 unions rejected the proposal of the railway managers that the present 10 per cent wage reduction be continued for ten months beyond its expiration on June 30, while Mr. William Green, President of the Federation of Labour has threatened a strike of 100,000 men in the Detroit area on March 21 unless the motor manufacturers withdraw the refusal to recognize any union affiliated with the Federation as such or sign contracts with it.

To-morrow Mr. Johnson goes to New York to attend meeting of the motor manufacturers and employees and try to avert a strike.

The railway workers reject President Roosevelt's recent request for the continuance of the present wage-scale and declare that they have sacrificed enough and the railways "are hanging on a top-heavy capital structure."—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

WAR ON GANGSTERS.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, March 19.

"America's underworld has more armed men than the combined United States army and navy," Mr. Homer Cummings, the United States Attorney General informed the Senate Judiciary Committee which is considering the bills to promote war against gangsters. He added that legislative proposals were necessary because the "twilight" zone authority between the State and the Federal jurisdiction afforded the roving bands of criminals an opportunity to operate successfully.

BERARS IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 19.

Sir Samuel Hoare informed the Dutchess of Atholl that he was not in a position to add to his statement in regard to the negotiations with Mysore with reference to Bangalore.

The Duchess of Atholl inquired if the negotiations were subject to the decision of Parliament. Sir S. Hoare said he did not wish to exclude the possibility of dealing with these cases independently, but generally they would come under the constitutional problem which the Select Committee was considering.

Mr. McEntee asked if Shamsulhuda who was released after the Meerut appeal and since convicted under section 124A Penal Code was being accorded Class 'B' treatment in accordance with the Magistrate's recommendation. Sir S. Hoare replied he had no information, but would inquire.—Reuter.

Sir Abdur Rahim Threatens N. C. O. In Assembly

MAKING FARCE OF DEBATE

Mitra's Serious Allegations About Midnapur Raj

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Sir Frank Noyce introduced in the Legislative the Indian Aircraft Bill which aims at enlarging the rule-making powers of the Governor-General in Council in order to meet modern developments and to enable the Government to give full effect to the International Convention and its annexes and provide for other matters.

The Bill establishes the important principle that the mere fact of flight over property does not by itself constitute trespass or nuisance. Provision has been made for the application of customs procedure to the import and export of goods by air. The Merchant Shipping Law has been extended to Aerial navigation. The penalty of three years' imprisonment, awarded for a large number of offences, under clause six, and penalties prescribed in sections eight and nine of the present Act, have been reduced. The Government is given power to make relaxations in favour of aircraft on police or customs service, aircraft under test, unlicensed pilots undergoing instruction or test, and in other cases where the application of the full force of the Act and Rules is inexpedient. The bill also empowers the Government to make rules providing for the investigation of any air accident.

"LIVING BEYOND MEANS"

Consideration of the Finance Bill was resumed to-day in the Legislative Assembly.

Sir Harisingh Gour complained that the Government had during the past 14 years lived beyond their means. He added. "abnormal taxes bear considerable ratio to the normal taxation. Thus, whereas the country's total tax revenue normally is 70.84 crores, the abnormal taxes imposed during the past five years amounted to 50 crores." This was a very serious position, especially in view of the fact that the country's income both agricultural and industrial had gone down considerably.

Sir Harisingh Gour suggested that the services must be re-organised on a cheaper basis and said that the Finance Member should have tided over the difficulties not by additional taxation which the country could not bear but by doing what the Finance Members in other countries had done, namely carrying the deficits over.

Dr. Zia ud Din Ahmed commented on the fact that though thirty crores of additional duties had been imposed under Customs. the total income under this head remained the same, namely about 47 crores. It was clear that whatever device was adopted the country could not pay higher taxes and the law of diminishing returns intervened the moment the duty was put very high. He urged a planned system of taxation.

Mr. Raghbirsingh said that instead of the duties on sugar and matches. the duty on cigars and liquors should have been increased. The reductions in the postal rates or the increase of duty on locally manufactured salt would not help the poor.

LIKE HOLI FESTIVAL RUBBING

Mr. Vidyasagar Panday said that the consideration of the Finance Bill was something like the Holi festival when people rubbed hard those whom they loved best, but he said that the Government had neglected the interests of trade of the country. The Government, he held, had made a great show by appointing commissions but the epidemic of commissions had gone too far.

PROFESSION THAT WAS "DISGRACED"

Mr. S. C. Mitra utilised the occasion to read to the House the grave allegations regarding the behaviour of the soldiers posted in the Midnapore district and Contai sub-division. He said that the procession of a soldier was honoured in India, but it was now being disgraced in all instances. The speaker quoted the names of the parties concerned and said that in many cases the allegations included inhuman treatment for the people who refused to salute the Union Jack under compulsion and gave instances of invitations issued to people to attend receptions given to deputy magistrates and soldiers, under the threat that absence would mean disloyalty. He cited instances of allegations of outrages on women and the wanton destruction of property, and the stealing of cash and ornaments.

MR. JOSHI'S POINT OF ORDER

While Mr. Mitra was proceeding, Mr. Joshi on a point of order. drew the attention of the Chair to the fact that the Government benches were generally empty. He suggested that members should be present to answer questions and criticisms.

He recalled how in past years the Assembly discussions were taken seriously and that the present practice of the Government members of absenting themselves, brought Parliamentary government into disrepute and reduced the debates to mere farces.

Sir Brojendra Mitter, leader of House, agreed that the absence of the Government members made the debates, to some extent, unreal. He said that no discourtesy was meant by this and informed the House that all speeches made therein, were carefully examined and the necessary action was taken. He pointed out that the government members were overworked and disposed of departmental work during the general debates. He said that if any member wished to raise any particular point, he might informally intimate it to the member concerned.

"UNREAL DEBATES"

Sir Harisingh Gour suggested that it was the duty of the Government members to be present particularly when the Finance Bill was being debated, when all kind of grievances were ventilated.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that in view of the want of attendance of the government members, non-officials were not inclined to participate in the debate so that the debates became unreal.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that if Mr. Mitra's allegations were broadcast without the Government contradicting them, it would be the fault of the Government. The Opposition members, too, attended poorly, but Government should not follow the example.

Mr. K. C. Neogy said that Mr. Mitra had alleged that soldiers had disgraced the King's uniform (Cheers). It was the duty of the official whip not merely to canvass votes, but also to bring into the House the members concerned when such allegations were made.

TAKING UNFAIR ADVANTAGE

Sir George Schuster, intervening, asked whether it was fair on the part of Mr. Neogy to take unfair advantage of a point of order and give advice to the Government.

Mr. Neogy: We are entitled to complain that the Government

(Continued on page 8).

FUTURE STATUS OE THE BERARS

Duchess Of Athol Puts Volley Of Questions In Commons

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S REPLY

LONDON, March 19.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Henry Page-Croft, Sir Samuel Hoare said, as far his information went, the police at Muzaffarpur discharged most efficiently the responsibilities placed on them by the earthquake and no case had come to his notice in which any grade had failed to fulfil its duties. He added: "I should like to take this opportunity to add to the many tributes already paid in India, my appreciation of the work done under the terrible strain by officers of all ranks and all departments throughout the stricken area."

Mr. Annesley Somerville inquired if relief would be afforded to the British planters the Bihar, many of whom were ruined by the earthquake Sir Samuel Hoare replying in the affirmative, said that he was sending Mr. Somerville a statement by a member of the Bihar Executive Council in this connection.

Mr. Maxton asked for information in regard to the hunger-strike that was being carried on since February 15 by political prisoners in Alipore Gaol. Sir Samuel Hoare said that he had already asked for a report and would communicate it to Mr. Maxton when received.

PROBLEM OF BERARS.

The Duchess of Atholl inquired about the present situation of the negotiations between the Government of India and the Government of the Nizam with regard to the position of the Berars, what change in the status of the Berars was involved and whether the change was dependent on the Nizam's adherence to the Federation.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that a provisional agreement had been reached with regard to the constitutional position of the Berars in the event of the establishment of autonomous provinces and the Federation. This question which was separate from the question of the adherence of Hyderabad proper to the Federation, arose from the unusual and complicated status of the Berars. The effect of the agreement was that the method of governing the Berars in conjunction with the Central Provinces would be changed only to the extent necessary to bring the Berars into line with the proposed political developments elsewhere in India. The ratification of the agreement with the Nizam was naturally dependent on the decision of Parliament with regard to the scheme as a whole.

The Duchess of Atholl inquired if the change would add to the prestige or the position of the Nizam in regard to the Berars.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that it was difficult to give a general answer to question of that kind and pointed out that the negotiations were complicated, covering a number of points. He assured the Dutchess of Atholl that all points were being considered by the Select Committee.

The Dutchess of Atholl inquired if the negotiations were subject to the Select Committee's recommendations.

Sir S. Hoare replied that they certainly were subject to Parliament's decision.

The Dutchess of Atholl asked if the restitution to the Nizam of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaar and the City of Secunderabad was being considered.

Sir S. Hoare pointed out that the Residency Bazaar, with the exception of the Residency and its grounds, was restored to the Nizam yesterday and said that there was no change in regard to the Cantonment of Secunderabad was proposed.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

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12. TO BE LET.

To Let at Mahim Beach, excellent up-to-date flats, newly painted and decorated consisting of 2—3 Bed rooms, drawing, dining rooms, verandah, kitchen, servant's rooms, garage, up-to-date sanitation and English Baths installed. Rent ground floor Rs. 100, first floor Rs. 115 and second floor Rs. 125. For particulars apply to W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Managers for the Trustees for the Debentureholders of Kastoorchand Mills, 12-14, Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. (8097).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock. Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED A SEA-GOING LAUNCH

Wanted a second-hand sea-going launch for the Port of Mculmein for survey work in the Salween River. The dimensions of the launch should approximately be as follows:—

Length O.A.	—	114' — 0"
Length B.P.	—	108' — 0"
Breadth (Mld.)	—	22' — 0"
Depth (Mld)	—	10' — 0"
Max. draught	—	6' — 0"
Speed	—	12 —14 knots

For further particulars application should be made to the Port Officer, Moulmein.

PORT OFFICER.

Moulmein Moulmein.
The 7th March, 1934.

8103

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted—Indian-made soap machines for toilet and Laundry see Harilal Manilal & Co., 346, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (2152).

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of transporting rubble from the Municipal Quarries at Bholwada, Sewri, Wadala and Gowari to Municipal Crusher, at Sewri and stacking the same in measurable depots during the year 1934-35, will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1934.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One to any one deputed to receive them by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T.K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th March, 1934.

8120.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 2921|151-Impt. of 1934

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's notification No. 743|151-Impt., dated the 19th January 1934, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"10. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt on Napier Road, Fort, except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers."

W.R.G. SMITH,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 6th March, 1934.

8119.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC of Vile Parle is invited to the Notification No. Vile Parle 0|5, dated 9-3-1934, of the Commissioner, Central Division, regarding the proposed extension of the term of Office of the Councillors to 2nd January, 1935, and objections are invited thereto as appeared on page 174 of the "Government Gazette," dated 15th March, 1934, Part I-A.

President,
Vile Parle Municipality.

Office of the Vile-Parle Municipality,
Nehru Road, Vile-Parle,
Dated, 17th March, 1934.

8116.

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 5029 of 1934.

G.F.X. D'SILA on his own behalf and on behalf of the other members of Sociedado de Bom Jesus: Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) R. C. FERNANDIS and
(2) FRANCIS D. COSTA: Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of O. 1, R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, NOTICE is hereby given that the plaintiff abovenamed on behalf of himself and other members of Sociedado de Bom Jesus has instituted the above suit in this Court on the 26th day of February, 1934, against the defendants abovenamed praying:-

(a) For possession of the Room No. 11, in the premises of Ratansi Hemraj, Chandanwadi, Chira Bazar, which the defendant No. 1 occupies as a monthly tenant of the plaintiffs. The tenancy has been duly determined by the Notice to quit, dated the 23rd November, 1933. The defendant No. 1 is a real tenant and the defendant No. 2 is the sub-tenant of the defendant No. 1.

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1934.

Dated this 6th day of Mar. 1934.

Offg: Registrar.

Mr. K.S. PARULEKAR,
Advocate for the plaintiffs.

8114.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the All-India Electric Advertising Company Limited,

BEHRAM BOMANSHAH CHOKSI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Creditor of the abovenamed Company, residing at Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay: Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the compulsory winding up of the abovenamed Company, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 2nd day of March, 1934, presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge, in Chambers by the abovenamed Petitioner Mr. Behram Bomanshah Choksi, a Creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers, hearing Company matters on FRIDAY, the 6th day of April, 1934; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the compulsory winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 19th day of Mar. 1934.

P.M. WAGLE,
Attorney for the Petitioner.
11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

8118.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY (India) Ltd. are the sole Selling Agents in India of tallow used in sizing and sold under the trade mark and name "BELL BRAND."

Warning is hereby also given that action will be taken in respect of any infringement of the said trade mark and name.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Attorneys for Corn Products Company (India) Ltd.

8104

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 21st inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at CHOWPATTY SEA FACE, NEXT TO VIANELLI RESTAURANT of Dining, Drawing and Bed-Room Furniture; Godrej and Chubb Safes, Cottage Piano (S. Rose and Co.), Singer Machine, Cabinet Gramophone, Steel Cabinet, Musical Box, Tilting Chesterfield and drawing room suites, Wardrobes, Sofa Cabinet, (1) Baby Austin Motor-Car (if bargain not completed the same will be put up for sale). (1) Rudge Motor Cycle in good running order, etc., etc.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Teinan Maru	4364	7Mar.	20 Mar.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	19 Mar.	28 Mar.
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	5 April
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Mar.	10 Apr.
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apl.	27 Apl.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

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COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 Mar.
Hakone Maru	10500	11 April

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Apr.
Asama Maru	17000	9 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

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Yehime	,,	24th ,,	29th ,,
Argun	,,	25th ,,	8th Apr.
Toho	,,	3rd April	7th ,,
Kaisho	,,	8th ,,	22nd ,,

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Genius Who Gave Us Principles Of Homoeopathy

Anniversary Of Hahnemann's Birthday To Be Celebrated In Bombay On April 10

Drs. G. B. Patel and R. R. Thakar, Secretaries of the Western India Homeopathic Medical Association write:—

Homeopathy is daily gaining ground among the progressive element of Medical men and laity as the supreme method of Therapeautics especially in chronic diseases and acute dangerous infections.

In fell diseases like cancer and tuberculosis and in ailments of women and children Homoeopathic treatment has won laurels in the hands of competent Homoeopaths. Lately there has been a move towards organising the Homoeopathic practitioners and many organisations and good Institutions have sprung up and are doing their best daily towards propagating the true cause all over India.

Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association is the standard bearer of this light in Bombay Presidency. Good many able and enthusiastic practitioners of this art and men of learning have joined the Association in its initial start and during the short space of nine months we now a compact and active body to further the progress of this dynamic and scientific activity to allay the sufferings of the sick.

A Great Debt

The Association is celebrating the anniversary of Doctor Samuel Hahnemann the genius who discovered the law and worked up the immortal scientific data of Homoeopathic principles. We owe, in the words of the Poet Rabindranath Tagore "A great debt to that celebrated German whose genius has given us a remarkable system of cure and alleviation of the sufferings of the diseased." The celebration will come off on 10th April in Bombay at a suitable central place and preparations are afoot to make the function a complete success. Many distinguished guests will be invited to enlighten the public of Bombay about Homoeopathy and its founder Dr. Samuel Hahnemann.

Law Of Similars

The life of the Great Hahnemann inspired by the celestial intuition and his devoted labours of half a century has perpetuated his nature for all ages. The law of similars and the principles and practice of Homoeopathy have concentrated all cures and all researches about disease and its cure into a nutshell of fixed symptomen codex of cure any case of any discovered and undiscovered disease in accordance with the doctrines of single, similimum and minimum. The law has worked for all time will work for the whole future and has stood the most stringent tests in the past 150 years of its discovery.

All sceptic minds who tried to disprove and who were deadly opponents of the school have by honest investigations and unfailing experiences of unassailable facts of cures been converted into staunch Homoeopaths and they are the Torch bearers of Homoeopathy illuminating the dark and stark chaos of pseudo-science and ignorance men like Dr. Bier, Dr. Sir J. Weir, Skinner, Dunham, Beninghaussen and others have contributed the rich heritage of treasures of their deep learning and intuition coupled with honest and indefatiguable industry in the field of curing art during their long lives. Their works immortal as they are but fitting commentaries to the fine and concentrated erudite texts of Hahnemann and his colleagues. Let the future and the present be ours.

Let us adapt to the Catholic and most natural and fundamental laws of human knowledge and follow in the foot-steps of these masters whose precepts have enriched our intellect and ennobled our consciencious work for the cure of the sick.

The efforts of Dr Mahendralal Sarkar and P. C. Majumdar and their co-workers have absorbed the whole of Bengal into the spectre of Homoeopathic light and Bengal is one of the seats of that branch of learning in India. America, Europe and a large part of other portions of the globe possess good many medical councils including Homoeopaths and Universities have established faculties for Homoeopathy. The education and propaganda are spreding from these foci though small in scale and extent but they have reached the cultured and the intellectuals.

In India a legal status and Universities recognition of Homoeopathy are not established. But the problem is a minor one. People of standing and eminence in practice have taken to Homoeopathy.

Work Before Institution

But a secondary consideration is to employ raw incumbent into the field of competition with sister schools which have academical qualifications. The Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association is ambitious of establishing such academical status in the eyes of law of the land. The Association shall set up an examining board and shall register qualified practitioners, with provision to due publicity. Hannemann Anniversary Celebration on the 10th of April will afford us a platform wherefrom to proclaim our activities to the notice of the Public. All interested must join at once without further delay and ask for membership forms, rules, regulations and other other literature for propaganda. The Association is conducting a bimonthly bulletin through the General Secretary. All enquiries are welcome and will be promptly attended to.

For further particulars and information please write to the undersigned:—

Mr. G. B. Patil, H.M.B., General Secretary, W.I.H.M.A., Near Tower, Navsari, B.B.&C.I.Rly.

THAKKAR'S TEN-YEAR PLAN

To Improve Position Of Bhil Farmers

DOHAD, March 18.

The Bhil Seva Mandal of Dohad in Panchmahal district, under able guidance of Thakkar Bapa is rendering meritorious services for ameliorating the social and economic condition of Bhil Tribes.

Now Sjt. A. V. Thakkar suggests an expenditure of about Rs. 15,000 annually for ten years for improving the position of the farming clan of Bhils. According to latest census report, the population of such tribes in Bombay Presidency is 9,32,013.

Recent donations to Bhil Seva Mandal of about Rs. 58,000 included Rs. 22,000 from Bombay Jiva Daya Mandal Rs. 8,000 from Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust and others. (United Press).

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MAULED BY TIGER

Tehsildar's Bitter Experience

NAGPUR, March 18.

Yet another tragedy of a person being mauled by a tiger has occurred in the Central Provinces, according to a local English biweekly.

The paper publishes the account of how Mr. Jayawant, tehsildar of Brahmapuri, in Chanda District, was attacked by a panther last Tuesday, when he went out for the purpose of shooting the animal which was playing havoc in the locality.

It appears that the beast suddenly jumped out of a bush, attacked Mr. Jayawant and maule him. The panther was killed later, in the afternoon.—A.P.

VICEROY'S PRIZE FOR KAMESAM

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Mr. S. Kamesam, B.E. (Mech), M.E. (Hons) A.I.M.E., (London), Officer-in-charge, Wood Preservation Section, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has been awarded the Viceroy's prize for 1932-33 which is given annually to the engineer who submits the best technical paper for the year to the Institute of Engineers (India). Mr. Kamesam's paper which won the prize was entitled "A new principle in wood preservation, impregnation, technique and its application."—A. P.

At the time of Mahatma Gandhi's arrival at Bijapur Mrs. Savitrabai Mirji, whose son died in Bijapur Jail while he was undergoing imprisonment, dedicated all her son's ornaments for Mahatma's Harijan Work.

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Governor Throws Light On His Delhi Mission

DOES NOT EXPECT IMMEDIATE RESULTS

Defends Bombay's Stand Against Schuster's Award

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of the year 1934 was held in the Chamber's Rooms, Ballard Estate, on Monday (11-30 a.m.).

His Excellency the Governor was present, this being his first visit to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. W. G. Lely, President of the Chamber made a lengthy speech and moved that the report of the Committee of the Chamber for the year 1933 be adopted and confirmed. The report was adopted.

The subject of the Diversion of Trade from Bombay and other important matters were referred to at length both by H.E. the Governor and the President of the Chamber.

The following nominations to the Committee of the Chamber were confirmed:

Messrs. E. J. Bunbury, G. H. Cocke, N. S. Golder, L. A. Halsall, A. K. G. Hogg, W. H. Petrie, and Mr. G. C. Phillips.

At the end of the meeting Sir Hugh Cocke proposed the vote of thanks to His Excellency. The meeting dispersed at 1 p.m.

REPLY TO BENGAL CRITICS

A plea for immediate revision of treaty rights of the Kathiawar maritive States and an equitable arrangement to place the administration of customs directly under the supervision, if not actually under the Executive control of the Imperial Customs, was made by Mr. Lely, the President of the Chambr of Commerce today in the course his speech at the annual meeting.

TRADE DIVERTED.

He referred at great length to the increasing diversion of trade from the Port of Bombay to the Kathiawar Ports and said that the principal source of trouble was the severe and uneconomic competition offered by the maritime States of Kathiawar. The growing intensity of this could be readily illustrated by a comparision of the import figures. Imports into Kathiawar had risen in value from Rs. 276 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs. 413 lakhs in 1932-33; an increase of 49½ per cent, Bhavanagar alone sharing Rs. 233 lakhs during 1932/33.

An ironical feature of the case was the extent to which the Government of India had themselves contributed to this enormous loss of their own revenue by the successive increases in the level of customs import duties. Every fresh levy only provided additional incentive to the importers to bring their goods to ports where in one way or another these tremendous charges might be modified, if not avoided.

BRISK SMUGGLING

Besides the figures supplied above there was brisk smuggling trade going on which found its way into India not through any Port but by country craft into which cargo was discharged at sea and which landed it without any customs formalities. While other States were required to levy import duties in accordance with the Imperial customs tariff and were entitled to retain only the tax collected in respect of goods consumed within their own territory, Bhavanagar alone possessed what appeared to be a fantastic privilege of keeping the whole duty to itself, although a good portion of the goods crossed to British India.

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Dealing with the Indo-Japanese Agreement Mr. Lely said:

"I may mention one development, constituting what may well seem to be a breach of the spirit of agreement, which was not foreseen in the Chamber's letter to Government, but which has since assumed great prominence. This is the question of allocation of freight for Indian cotton for Japan, which as many of you will know, is regulated not by the shipping lines themselves, but by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association.

Technically no doubt the embargo was removed, but a serious obstacle to the resumption of trade in cotton was raised by the inability or unwillingness of the Japan Cotton Spinners to allocate freight immediately for cotton awaiting shipment, even though the tonnage was available, and much of it in fact left Bombay and Karachi unfilled.

PARALLEL DEVELOPMENT

"In connection with the Indo-Japanese negotiations, mention should also be made of the very important parallel development which took place when a representative delegation of Lancashire Textile interests visited India for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual interest both with the representatives of the Textile Industry in India and with the Government. This most desirable step in the direction of the reconciliation of the ambitions of the Indian industry with the maintenance of the traditional connection between Lancashire Mills and the markets of India, reached a happy issue in the achievement of an agreement, known as the Mody-Lees Pact, between the delegation and the Bombay Millowners' Association. I consider that the value of these negotiations strikes a great deal deeper than the terms of the agreement reached, although these have been, I think, generally accounted satisfactory to both sides.

Mr. Lely also voiced the determination of the commercial community in the matter of getting some relief in taxation both Central and Provincial.

In conclusion he referred to the constitutional question and said that in spite of there being critics both in England and India of the White Paper proposals, there was a large body of moderate opinion on both sides which was prepared to accept those proposals as providing a workable scheme.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

Speaking at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, the Governor of Bombay, said:—

"I regard this as a great occasion in the first year of my term of office as Governor of this Presidency. No one who knows anything about India to-day, or who has devoted any study to the history of India in the past, can fail to realise the immensely important part which has been played in its development by the European community, and the position of outstanding importance occupied by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. I have never failed to realise that the discharge of the immensely important duty committed to me for the next five years involves working in the closest co-operation with the business community of Bombay.

"It is natural, Sir, that so very large a portion of your speech at this juncture should be devoted to the question of the diversion of trade from Bombay to the Kathiawar Ports. Even the short time that I have been in Bombay has been sufficient to convince me that this is one of the outstanding questions of the moment. It is, as you know, primarily a question for the Government of India, but in this case, the Bombay Government has never taken a narrow and parochial view of its responsibilities, and has always done its utmost to press the claims of Bombay City and Port upon the attention of the Government of India.

In pursuance and, if I may say so, in amplification of this policy I took special measures before I paid my recent visit to Delhi to obtain all the information on this subject that I possibly could, for I should certainly have felt that I was failing in my duty if I had not taken the fullest advantage of this opportunity to press upon the representatives of the Government of India both the dangerous position of Bombay and the feelings aroused thereby among the mercantile community thereof.

No Immediate Results.

"I think you are fully aware of the difficulties of the problem and the numerous and conflicting interests involved. I hope, therefore, that you will not be unduly disappointed that I am unable to tell you of any immediate results. All I can say is that I was given every possible opportunity of stating my case fully, and that I availed myself thereof to the utmost of my power. More information than this I am afraid, I am unable to give you at present.

"With the other problem which forms, to some extent, a corollary to the diversion of trade to Kathiawar—the diversion of the cotton export trade to Mumbra and other places on the coast north of Bombay—we have ourselves been able to deal, and I am very glad to hear your appreciation of the steps we have taken. I trust that they will be completely successful in solving the problem presentedd, for they involve a very considerable sacrifice and have not been decided upon with out considerable searchings of heart, and consideration of many arguments on both sides.

Mody-Lees Pact.

Though not strictly and directly the concern of the Local Government, may I express my complete agreement with the view you take of the negotiations ending with what has come to be known as the Mody-Lees Pact. I personally attach the greatest importance to putting the business relations between Bombay and Lancashire on a friendly footing, as I am sure, it is possible to do without any neglect of the interests of either.

As you say, Sir, the value of these negotiations goes much deeper than the immediate terms of the agreement reached, for it has started a new method of negotiation, and I hope, will be the beginning of a new and better spirit in the business relations between Bombay and Lancashire.

Bombay's Grievance.

The Bombay Government are naturally entirely in agreement with the view you have taken of the proposal in the Budget recently presented by Sir George Schuster in the Indian Legislative Assembly to give this Presidency no share of the additional resources to be made available by the imposition of an excise duty on sugar and matches. This additional revenue is to be utilised entirely for the purpose of remitting to the jute growing provinces, mainly Bengal, one half of the export duty on jute. Bombay has always claimed that this Presidency suffers equally with Bengal from the maladjustment of the Meston Settlement, and has always held that the fact that, by her own very considerable exertions and sacrifices she has kept within manageable limits the difference between her expenditure and her revenue, should not afford ground for refusing to give her, equally with the other industrial provinces, the benefit of any assistance which the Government of India were able to provide.

As soon as ever Sir George Schuster's budget speech was published, my Government naturally lost no time in pressing this view once more upon the attention of the Government of India, and, as I myself happened to be in Delhi while the subject was being discussed in the Legislative Assembly, I naturally did what I could to support our case by private discussion with the representatives of the Government of India.

Bengl's Unnecessary Alarm.

I am extremely sorry to see that there has been a tendency in Bengal to take exception to this very natural desire of ours to do all we could to ensure that the Bombay case did not go by default. I see that in some quarters there has even been an attempt to attribute a sinister significance to my own visit to Delhi, and to say that it was arranged at short notice for this special purpose.

I think, however, I may, without being indiscreet, let you know that the invitation to me to visit the Viceroy's House was given by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon some time before I had even seen the shores of Bombay. Our friends in Bengal, however, need not have disturbed themselves unduly, for I am afraid that all the representations we have made to the Government of India seem unlikely to obtain for us anything more tangible than an expression of sympathy.

HITLERISM UNDER X-RAY

(Continued from page 12).

progress and in peace it deteriorated".

HITLERISM MEANS EXCLUSIVENESS.

Mr. Venketeswaran, the Hony. Secretary of the League's Union made a reasoned speech for the proposition. Nobody questioned the greatness of Germany, and it was worth while to emphasise that the Germany which left the League was the very same Germany which had been admitted into the League on perfect equality among nations. The spirit of equality was there. Nobody had either the power or the temerity to deny her equality of status. Germany knew that well and knew that she was treated as a great power and enjoyed a status of honour consistent with "her great cultural existence." But Hitlerism as a doctrine was an exclusive doctrine clashing violently with Internationalism and peace.

NO QUARREL WITH GOVERNMENT FORMS.

As an officer of the Union, he had no quarrel with any regenerative scheme of any country or with the particular form of Government in any country. Hitlerism as a doctrine, being exclusive in its tendency, was a menace to world peace.

Then Mr. S. A. Megherian replied to the debate.

The President in bringing the proceedings of the debate to a close congratulated the audience for "the good humour" displayed and the sincere desire evinced by them to "understand the subject" from various angles.

The proposition was not put to the vote. The meeting terminated at 9 p.m.

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ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Opening Ceremony Of New Premises

The opening ceremony of the new buildings of the Asthika Samaj, Matunga, came off on Sunday at the King's Circle Matunga. Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer presided, and there was a record crowd present, including many ladies to witness the ceremony. Before delaring the new premises open, Mr Iyer tracing the history of the Samaj said.

When the Samaj was originally started, there was not any hope that it would have a building of its own. As a matter of fact, the idea of having a building for the Samaj did not occur to the Committee till 1928, and even the suggestion for the building came in a novel way.

The building is now an accomplished fact, and our responsibilities for its upkeep and maintenance have begun from to-day. But with the support we have invariably received and which we expect to get in a larger measure in the future, we hope to carry on the task in the best interests of the Samaj."

Mr. Iyer, then declared the new premises open.

The function came to a close after a musical entertainment by Semmangudi Srinivasa Bhagavathar and party.

WELL-KNOWN DRAMATIST DEAD

BERLIN, Mar. 18.

The death is announced at the age of 72 of the dramatist William Meyer Foerster, author of the famous Student Prince play Alt-Heidelberg which since first performed in Berlin 1901, has been translated into numerous languages and presented to all parts of the world.—Reuter.

PULGAON ELECTIONS

Keen Contest Leads Voters To Seek Police Protection

NAGPUR, March 18.

According to another local paper, keen contest is going on in municipal elections at Pulgaon, Wardha District. The excitement is so great that it is stated some voters have to seek protection from the police.—A.P.

TRAINING GALLOPS

Turlogh And Helofalot Shape Well

Watch Torpedo And Karam Allah

(By Our Special Correspondent).

The following gallops were noted for the final day of the Bombay Racing Season to be held on Wednesday:—

ZORAWAR (Whiteside) galloped 7 furlongs on the tan. Fit.

MONREALE (Dall Acqua) cantered a mile. Much improved.

GOLDEN CROSS (R. Boy) galloped an easy mile on the grass. Fit and well.

BLACKETTE (M. Hoyt) spurted 3 furlongs. Well.

COMPREHENSION (Munro) galloped 6 furlongs on the tan at 3/4 pace. Fair.

HELOFALOT (Munro) galloped an easy 7 furlongs. Fit and well.

FLOURISH (R. Boy) galloped 5 furlongs on the race track, FAIRFORD (Harding) accompanying him over the first four furlongs. Both are in good trim.

PIN MONEY (Alford) spurted 4 furlongs on the grass. Fair.

GRAND RAJA (Stokes) easily beat MOTHER'S BOY (R. Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

FORMER (R. Boy) galloped 6 furlongs. In good form.

RAGHUBEER (Whiteside) and MISS MOUNT (Obaid) were extended over a mile on the tan. The former won by a head.

TURLOGH (Clarke) galloped a mile on the tan. Good.

RARE WINE (Alford) was sent an easy mile on the grass. Fit.

INSOMNIA (Graham) and ROSETTE (Brace) did pace work over a mile. They are both well.

ELIZA'S STAR (Whiteside) did pace work over a mile. Fit.

ROSEWATER (R. Boy) and JAYAKUMAR II (Stokes) galloped an easy mile. Both are well.

CONCILLIATOR (Dall Acqua) galloped a mile on the race track. Fit.

CHEER UP (Simmons) galloped six furlongs. Fair.

DANDY BRUSH (Clarke) and LITTLE GREEK (Stokes) galloped a mile. The former was superior.

LAST ADVENTURE (Dall Acqua) and SKY HAWK (Meekings) galloped six furlongs on the race track. Both finished well.

KIRKIBOST (Meekings) galloped a mile on the tan in fine style.

DIOS (Stokes) and GLENLINNHE (Obaid) went 5 furlongs on the tan, the former winning by a short margin.

VITA (R. Boy) went 1-1/4 miles. Fair.

TAMIM (R. Boy) and DARYA DIL (Whiteside) were sent 10 furlongs on the tan. Both finished well.

BUICK (Obaid) galloped 10 furlongs. Fit and well.

BURGESS (Clarke) and KUMMER (R. Boy) travelled an easy mile. The former moved well.

JAI BHAWANI II (Stokes) and ACE OF HEARTS (Dobie) galloped 6 furlongs. They finished well together.

KARAM ALLAH (Whiteside) galloped a mile on the tan giving complete satisfaction.

COPPER KING II (Selby) easily beat WALIAHD (R. Boy) over a mile.

ABDUL MALIK (Blyth) galloped a mile on the tan. Fit and well.

POPPY DAY (Simmons) beat NELSON (R. Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

WARSHIP (Clarke) was extended over 6 furlongs. Fair.

TORPEDO (Meekings) went an easy 6 furlongs. Finished very well.

FARHAN PASHA (Meekings) and SUN ROSE (Maurice) galloped 6 furlongs. Both finished well together.

MOSUL KING (Simmons) and EMPEROR (R. Boy) spurted 4 furlongs. The latter was better.

SILVER FISH (Blyth) travelled 6 furlongs. Good.

FARAS (R. Boy) galloped 6 furlongs on the tan. Fit and well.

MARS (R. Boy) and HAPPY DREAM (Blyth) galloped 6 furlongs. Mars won by 4 lengths.

TAIR AL ZAMAN (R. Boy) galloped 6 furlongs. Well.

SOOMAIR (Blyth) galloped 6 furlongs. Has improved.

JAFFAL (Simmons) and WEE BIT (R. Boy) travelled 6 furlongs. Jaffal won by about 4 lengths.

ALHARITH (Whiteside) and SAUDAGHAR (Maurice) galloped 6 furlongs. The latter won easily.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Association, a gathering of Karnatak children was held on Sunday.

Jail Administration In India

Recommendations Of Conference Of Inspectors General Of India

ALLAHABAD, (By mail).

A conference of Inspectors General of Jails was recently held at Allahabad at which matters relating to jail administration were discussed. The following are some of the decisions arrived at:—

In view of the numerous occasions on which officers and men of the Jail Department have performed acts of conspicuous gallantry for which they cannot be suitably awarded or have their actions officially recognised, the recent Inspectors-General of Prisons Conference, decided in favour of the introduction of The Viceroy's Medal for gallantry, open to all ranks of Prison Service, to be strictly limited as a reward for acts of gallantry, and the Meritorious Service Medal for long service and good conduct.

Another question, which was dealt with by the Conference was about the improvements necessary in Jail Staff. It was decided that for the purpose of improving the maintenance of discipline in Jails it was most necessary to strengthen permanent warder staff and reduce temporary warders to a minimum. Until this was done, the Conference held the was no real prospect of bringing discipline to the standard required.

It was pointed out on behalf of the Punjab that no reserve whatever existed either in the superior or inferior establishment. A factor which militat against a higher standard of discipline was the long ours of duty in most of the provinces for the jail staff.

JAIL STAFF

The Conference considered it necessary for the efficient carrying out of duties that the hours of guarding—in case of warders—should not exceed eight hours in 24 hours. The warders should also have a reasonable number rights in beds. These factors would, in the opinion of the Conference, in addition to improving discipline, make the department less unpopular and tend to secure a better type of recruits.

Summing up the improvements necessary in connection with the jail staff the Conference recommended

(1) The formation of a dennite leave and sick reserve.

(2) The recruitment of a specially selected staff for dealing with special classes of prisoners, e.g. Borstal institutions. A and B classes, terrorists etc. The Superintendents of jails should also be permitted to entertain men of personality, character and military training as Assistant jailors and wardens on special allowances where a large number of such prisoners are confined.

(3) The jailors and assistant jailors should be given a free issue of uniforms on permanent appointment.

(4) The terms of enlistment in service of jail warders to be at least equal to and preferably slightly better than that of the police.

(5) A training school to be started in each province.

(6) The introduction of a special cadre of gate-keepers recruited from ex-Indian officers.

(7) The relieving of executive officers of the jails from the heavy clerical duties which militate against their primary duties of supervision and control.

NON-OFFICIAL VISITORS

As regards duties and powers of jail visitors, the Conference was of the opinion that non-official visitors had been given too exhaustive powers by the rules in jail Manuals. It recommended that the number of visits and their duration by the non-official visitors should be strictly limited. On principle, practising lawyers and vakils should not be appointed as non-official visitors. It recommended that the attention of the district magistrates of the provinces should be drawn to the desirability of appointing influential citizens, interested in prison administration and social services to the panel of non-official jail visitors.

A AND B CLASS

The Conference discussed the question of the treatment of A and B class prisoners. As regards their clothing, the Conference resolved that A class prisoners should continu to be allowed to wear their own clothing which however, should be limited to reasonable quantity. B class prisoners should be provided with prison clothing. The conference agreed that it was undesirable to issue "dhoties" to prisoners as they facilitate escape.

In respect of diet, the Conference considered the dietaries laid down by various provinces as satisfactory and ample. It was however recommended that diets should be calculated on a caloric, rather than monetary basis. There should also be a provision of variety in diets by using "dals" and vegetables according the season.

As regards accommodation, the Conference was in favour of accommodating A and B class prisoners in separate enclosures in ordinary jails; it was also economical. The Conference considered the provision of cellular accommodation for A and B class prisoners for night confinement as desirable. The Conference was of the opinion that when prisoners were split up in separate sections control was facilitated, while when confined together in large numbers they were apt to become unmanageable.

LABOUR

Considering the question of labour, the Conference recognised in the great difficulty encountered in finding suitable employment for A and B class prisoners. It recommended their employment on such works (according to capacity) as carpentry, weaving, tailoring, book-binding, basket making etc. The Conference had no objection if selected non-officials were employed as "Munshi," ward orderlies and convict officials.

As regards the question whether these prisoners should be allowed to do conservacy work or not, the Conference was of the opinion that this kind of work was only undertaken for sake of notoriety and to create administrative difficulties. Those who offered to do this kind of work, should be made to do so throughout their sentence. Discretion should, however be given to the Superintendent of jails whether to allow them to take conservacy work or not for their full sentence.

The Conference recommended the introduction of a non-labouring scale of diet for B class prisoners if they refused to work or carry out a reasonable task.

PUNISHMENT

Coming to the question of punishment for A and B class prisoners, the Conference recommended that in the interests of discipline, the I.-G. of Prisons should be authorised to reduce these prisoners to a lower class, subject to a maximum of three months, as punishment if considered necessary. The Conference thought that for punishment purposes more reliance should be placed on separate confinement and calling of remission and special class concessions than in whipping and mechanical means of restraint. Should, however whipping be considered necessary it should be carried out as soon as possible, the prior assent of the District Magistrate being considered sufficient. No reference to Local Government should be necessary.

As regards privileges to be allowed to the prisoners, the conoutside unanimously agreed that outside practitioners should not be allowed to enter the jails to treat prisoners and that they should only be called in for consultation on the recommendation of the jail medical officer and with the authority of the local government.

TERRORISTS

With regard to question of the segregation of terrorists and communists from other prisoners, the Conference recommended that the police and the magistrates should inform the jail officers of the admission of such prisoners into the jail. They should be kept under strong guard and should not be removed to hospital, but treated in their cells. It was preferable in the opinion of the Conference, to have small enclosures (cellular) in different jail rather than a large enclosure at one selected jail for such prisoners.

HUNGER STRIKES

With reference to the question of the treatment of hunger strikes in jails, the Conference recommended that the medical officers should be given full discretion to decide when to commence artificial feeding and when to desist from it. The following procedure was recommended by the Conference in connection with this question:

Segregation of hunger-strikers, whipping, food should not be cooked for them unless they notify their desire to break their strike.

Among other subjects discussed at the Conference were the question of the difficulties encountered in dealing with Civil Disobedience prisoners; the prevention o communication between prisoners and their friends outside the jail: the question of the treatmen of State prisoners and detenus; and the best methods of providing additional temporary accommodation in camp jails.

KARACHI ALARMED

Merchants Fear Deflection Of Trade To Bombay

KARACHI, Mar. 17.

The problems connected with the preservation of the present volume of trade and expansion of that volume in the near future are engaging the attention of the local mercantile bodies, who are alarmed at Bombay Government's announcement regarding the abolition of the Cotton Duty and the G. I. P. Railway authorities' proposals for the reduction of freight charges.

MERCHANTS' FEARS

The mercantile bodies fear that Bombay's action has deflected Karachi cotton arrivals from the Punjab and that a large number of cotton bales which hitherto came to Karachi for export, will be diverted to Bombay. Immediate necessity has thus arisen for examination of the methods, whereby facilities for the handling and storing of cotton, etc., could be made cheaper and more attractive.

CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK

A representative conference of the Port Trust, the railways, the Municipality and the Cotton Association has been convened for the next week to consider the whole question and urge the authorities to reduce the Port charges and railway freights from April 1.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
March 19th.

City of Singapore, Cooper, Liverpool.
India, Albiano, Genoa.
Begum, Palmer, Rangoon.
City of Paris, Lloyd Karachi.
Gurna, Walsh, Calcutta.
Gambhira, Ellis Calcutta.
Poelan Robiah, Bakker, Genoa.
Tokiwa Maru, Hirose, Kobe.
Kioto, Trovar, Hull.

DEPARTURES.
March 19th.

Poelan Robiah, Bakker, Java.
March 20th

Masimpur, Perryson, Rangoon
Tarantia, Caithness, Liverpool via Karachi.

LOADING.
March 19th.

Steamer Kioto for Karachi.
Steamer Tokiwa Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Begum for Tuticorin.
Steamer Jalapalaka for Rangoon.
Steamer City of Singapore for Karachi.
Steamer Nardana for London.

S S City of Singapore:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Singapore, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India, arrived in harbour on Monday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Begum:—The T M Coy's steamer Begum, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S S City of Paris:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Paris, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Gurna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gurna, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta. with a general cargo and coal.

S S Gambhira:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gambhira, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Tokiwa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tokiwa Maru, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Kioto:—The J F Coy's steamer Kioto, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Poelan Robiah:—The T M Coy's steamer Poelan Robiah, arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa, with a general cargo and 2 passengers and hence she sailed for Java, with same bottom cargo and 42 through passengers.

S S Masimpur:— The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Masimpur, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Tarantia:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Tarantia, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Mar. 19.

S S Viceroy of India for London - 2408 bags linseed, Strauss & Co.; 195 bags turmeric, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 16 h/h chutney, F Nowroji; 27 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.

S S Gierfels for Hamburg:—147 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 45 bales cotton raw, G M Vyas & Co.; 20 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp.—500 bags crushed bones, A Dawn & Co.

For Ghent.—55 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Boston.—60 bales cotton waste, G M Vyas & Co.

For Philadelphia.—152 bales animal skin, D Abraham & Sons.

For Gydina.—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Rotterdam.—13 bags gum karaya, N Mooljl & Co.

For Copenhagen.—73 bags poppy seed, S M Raigor & Co.

S S India for Genoa.—20 bales Akund cotton, N Rajaram & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 220 bales cotton raw, B Pardar & Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, B Premji & Co.; 303 bags linseed K Devchand & Co.; 900 bags linseed A Podar & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

For Piraeus.—400 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Marseilles.—24 bags sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.; 120 bags turmeric, K Harjivan & Co.; 1400 bags castor seed, and 700 bags groundnut kernals, M Bhuta & Co.

For Leghorn.—220 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

For Naples.—400 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool.—75 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari; 125 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Marseilles.—130 bags turmeric, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Dunkirk.—240 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 605 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Nardana for Hull.—150 bags horne meal, A Dawn & Co.; 12000 bags linseed, Cotton Agents Ltd.

For London:—300 bags horn meal, A Dawn & Co.

S S Naumburg for Hamburg.—580 bags cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Rotterdam.—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

For Osaka.—200 tons scrap iron and 15 tons tin clipping, Ali Bros.

S S London Maru for Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.; 2500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 1500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 800 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji.—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Heinan Maru for Bangkok.—7 cases fish maws, 21 bags shark fins, R Dhanji & Co.; 8500 bags onions, R E Dadachanji & Co.

For Osaka.—104 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co., 61 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

NO SUCH MEETING WAS HELD

Ruikar Contradicts Press Reports

NAGPUR, March 19.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the Nagpur Textile Union in the course of statement to the United Press contradicts the report published in certain papers that at a meeting of the workers alleged to have been held by the Red Federation and Jaiwant group, his (Mr. Ruiker's) colleagues opposed the resolution protesting against the arrest of Mirajker and other Trade Union Leaders.

Mr. Ruiker states that no such meeting was held by the Federation as the workers would not allow the Jaiwant group to hold any meeting except under the auspices of the Nagpur Textile Union. The Nagpur Textile Union has already protested against these arrests.—(United Press).

ARMED DACOITY IN KHANPUR

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 19.

An armed dacoity occurred in the village of Khanpur in Lunawada State, according to a local paper.

It appears that a gang of about 200 Bhils armed with arrows, swords, lathies and guns raided the village, looted the houses, killed three persons and injured many others. The police and people of the surrounding villages chased the dacoits to a distance of five miles and captured two of them.—A. P.

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Relieves the Piles Promptly

NOHAESA reduces the inflammatory and irritant symptoms and has also a prophylactic action.

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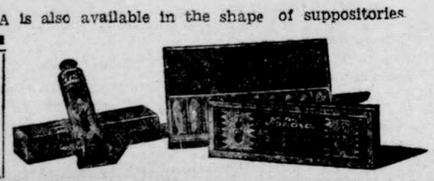

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Produces a profuse, thick, creamy and permanent lather. Gives smooth & easy shave.

Immunes you from infections due to accidental cuts & does not irritate the most tender skin.

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Ballygunge

Bombay Branch:—Princess St., Bombay 2.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Shud. 5, 1993
Muslim—Zilhez 4, 1352
Sunrise—6h. 43m.
Sunrise—6h. 43h
Sunset—6h. 50m
Hightide—2.28, 15-22
Lowtide—8-42, 21-04

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-40 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. "At Home" to H. E. the Governor, Wellington Gardens, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society. Annual General Meeting, 1st Floor, Secretariat, Lady Brabourne, presiding, 6 p.m.

Western India Football Association, 3rd Annual General Meeting, Club House, Cooperage, 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 21.

Jamshedji Navroj, Public holiday. Banks closed.

THURSDAY, Mar. 22.

Baby and Health Week Association, Annual General Meeting, 1st Floor, Secretariat, Lady Brabourne, presiding, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 24

Ram Navami: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

S S. 'Viceroy of India' with the English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

MUSICAL CONCERT

A musical concert will be given by Miss Vatsalabai Parwatkar, to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. It is arranged by the Indian Music Circle and will be held at Forbes Gujarathi Hall, Girgaum Back Road.

RELIGIOUS DIS-COURSE

To-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Pt. Ramchandra Shastri will delivers religious dis-course from upanishad.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin. 12 noon, Indian music. 1 p.m. Market opening rates. European music. 2 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club. Close down 2-30 p.m.

4-30 p.m. Time Signal. Ladies' Hour 5 p.m. Household Hints, 5-30 p.m. Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Book Talk, 6-45 p.m. H. M. V. records. 8 p.m. Market prices. Interval. 8-45 p.m. News, weather and market rates. 9 p.m. Light music. 9-20 p.m. Master Vasant in Indian music. Close down 11 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin
7-45 p.m. Droitwich Spa Orchestra
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. A sports talk
8-45 p.m. Gramophone records.
9-30 p.m. Recital by the Gresham Singers.
10 p.m. Macnaghton String Quartet.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. Gramophone records

Women's Art Exhibition

The Women's Art and Handicraft Exhibition opened at the (South Wing) Bombay University will remain open till Wednesday the 21st instant. The time to-day will be from 3 to 7 p.m and to-morrow from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Heinan Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Tuesday (20th instant).

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Naldera" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

PROF. P. DAVOUD'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Professor Pourè Davoud will deliver this (Tuesday) evening at 5-45 (S.T.) at the institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 172 Hornby Road, Fort, the last of his series of six Government Fellowship Lectures on "A Brief Review of Persian History", when Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public Parsi Gathering will be held on 21st inst. (Wednesday) at the Minerva Cinema Theatre, Lamington Road at 10 a.m. when Mr. Dinshaw P. Shroff, Mr. K. J. B. Wadia and others will deliver short speeches followed by songs and Orchestra Music. Mr. Rustamji Jivanji J. Mody Bar-at-Law will preside.

JUNIOR AGAKHAN HOCKEY FINALS

These finals will be played on the Co-operage to-day (Tuesday) between the St. Xavier's High School and the Antonio De Silva High School, Dadar, at 5-30 p.m. (sharp). After the conclusion of the game the trophy will be presented to the winners by Mr. Henricks, Vice-President, W.I.F. Association, who will preside.

"MEERUT DAY."

To celebrate the "Meerut Day" a public meeting will be held on Chaupatty Sands, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union and the Bombay Provincial Working Closs Party. Dr. M. R. Shetty, President of the Dock Workers' Union, will preside and a number of working class leaders will address.

MUNICIPAL BANKING

A public meeting will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to-day (Tuesday) when Mr. G. S. Borkar, B.Sc., Assoc. Inst. Bankers (London), will deliver an address on "Municipal Banking". Dr. Sir Stanley Reed, will preside.

Municipal Councillors and others are earnestly requested to attend.

MEDICAL HALL AND CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

Seventeen Bombay Doctors (Homoeopaths) have volunteered to give their services to the poor and unemployed of the City, free of charge, at the Post-Graduate Medical College (Homoeo) at 59 Portuguese Church Street, Dadar (B.B. & C.I.).

The hours of attendance and dispensing are Daily 8 to 9 a.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. and on Sundays, from 10 to 12 a.m.

GRANTH-SAMPADAKA AND G.-P. MANDALI

"The triennial function of the Grantha Sampadâk and Grantha Prakashak Mandali will be celebrated at Sir Cavasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday), under the Presidentship of H H. the Maharaja Saheba of Baroda

H. H. Maharani Saheba Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwar will distribute shawls and books.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
To-day Only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
VITAL & ABSORBING DRAMA
"DAY OF RECKONING"
Starring
RICHARD DIX
MADGE EVANS
Presenting the Question:—
HOW LONG SHOULD A WOMAN WAIT FOR A MAN?
TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Special For Navroz Week
THE FUNNIEST FULL-LENGTH COMEDY EVER DEVISED TO MAKE YOU HOWL!

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Man Who Never Bungled

Glowing Tributes To Late Karsondas Mulji

The Karsondas Muljee centenary was celebrated with great pomp in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Monday evening, when the hall and the galleries were packed to overflowing.

In the absence of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda who was ill, Her Highness the Maharani of Gaekwar presided.

Glowing tributes were paid by those who were present, irrespective of caste or creed or shades of opinion, to late Karsondas Mulji, who as reformer, journalist, pioneer and patriot and as thinker and practical man, acquitted himself nobly "with a mind remarkably well balanced and fitted for taking comprehensive views of things."

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri proposed Her Highness Maharani Gaekwar, as Chairman, as H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda was ill and could not attend. The motion was seconded and duly passed

Mr. P. L. Mody on behalf of the Committee then read out various letters of praise to the departed soul, and Mr. Manhara Ram Hariram Mehta read several messages of sympathy.

In the course, of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar's speech, read out by Col: Shivraj Singh, His Highness observed that "in the renaissance of our country, such men as Karsondas are pioneers as well as prophets." He also eulogised him as a true journalist, commanding a sound press, with a reformed religion as its goal, as a pioneer traveller, as an ardent reformer, undaunted by trials and tribulations, and inspired by true ideas and ideals, and concluded by remarking that "in helping to mould our social life, on freer and more gracious patterns, Karsondas was an able and devoted apostle of Freedom and Truth" and further he is an immortal, as great men live on in the emulation which they inspire."

HERO WHO NEVER BUNGLED.

Mr. K. Natarajan observed: "There have been heroes and heroes—heroes who make whole mess of things to leave them to you and to me to clear it up." But the late Karsondas was a hero who never bungled things, but faced the situation squarely-in the conscience and goodness of humanity. The lead he had given to various movements of women heralded the birth of a renaissance.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mrs. Hansa Mehta paid glowing tributes to the imperishable aims, efforts and deeds in fostering which the late Karsondas never hesitated or halted.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee felt tempted to believe that though political situation might be retarded or seemed stagnant temporarily, there was much to achieve, to be confronted, faced and solved, social reform being one or the urgent needs. Hence the greatness of Karsondas.

Mr. Maneckji Patel said it was in the fitness of things that a Parsi also should have been asked to address. He described the great man in whose memory all men were invited, as one who earnestly strove to promote liberal and enlightened views, on social and religious subjects among his co-religionists.

THINKER AND PRACTICAL REFORMER.

"What strikes one most forcibly in Karsondas," he emphasised, "is the fact that he was both a thinker and practical reformer, with a mind remarkably well-balanced and fitted for taking comprehensive views of things."

"Karsondas Mulji was a man," he said in wounding up the speech, "in the best and highest sense of the word."

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mangaldas Karsondas Mulji, son of late Karsondas and (on whose behalf his nephew D. C. Vakil read), Sheth Narayanlal Bhansilal, Mr. Jenkins and several others joined in the chorus of praise and approval of the varied deeds and writings of late Karsondas Mulji, whose name they said, should be kept green in the memory of every man and woman.

GUJERAT CONGRESS SOCIALIST GROUP

On the basis of the statement and the programme of the recently formed Bombay Socialist Group, the Gujerat Congress Socialist Group was formed at a meeting of some young Congress workers at Baroda on 17th inst. wherein the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That this Gujerat Congress Socialist Group ratifies the objects and the programme of the Bombay Presidency Congress Socialist Group and affiliates itself to the latter.

(2) That an appeal be issued requesting the youths of Gujerat holding such views to join the said group.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 18th idem and left there at 11 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

The "Naldera" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Skene" arrived in London on the 16th afternoon

The Clan Line Steamer "Hesperia" left Suez on the 16th evening.

Steamer "Haligones" left Suez on the evening of Friday last.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Monday (26th inst.) will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Bakri-Id". All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices, will however, remain open and work as usual.

1 Colaba, 2 Kalbadevi, 3 Masjid, 4 Mazgaon, 5 Fort Street Bkg. Office, 6 Byculla, 7 Girgaon, 8 M. Hill, 9 Parel, 19 Dadar, 11 Dharavi, 12 Bandra, 13 Mahim, 14 Umarkhadi, 15 Mandvi, 16 Grant Road.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed, that day.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on Monday.

Lady Brabourne visited the Women's Exhibition of Fine Arts in the University Building, on Monday.

Mr. B. C. Burt lunched at Government House, on Monday.

Lady Brabourne attended a Concert in aid of the Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji Industrial Home for the Blind and the Poona School and Home for the Blind at the Royal Opera House, on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the Willingdon Sports Club, on Monday.

DR. A. L. NAIR DEAD

Man Who Made Powell & Co. A Flourishing Concern

Dr. A. L. Nair, proprietor of Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Ltd., Bombay expired on Monday at 5-30 p. m. of heart failure. at his residence at Lamington Road.

Dr. Nair was born in the year 1861. He was a practising physician. Not being satisfied with the prescription business he started a small Chemists shop in 1886, and named it N. Powell & Co. Slowly he began to manufacture surgical instruments. orthopaedic appliances, aseptic hospital furniture, pharmaceutical preparations and several others articles required in the surgical and medical line. The present Factory and the Laboratory of the firm are the monuments of his industrial efforts.

During the Grat War, Dr. Nair rendered valuable services to the Government by manufacturing hospital furniture, etc., urgently required for war and field Hospitals, and even treated wounded soldiers in his Medico-Electrical and X--Ray Institute, without any remuneration.

In memory of his revered mother he endowed a fully equipped Charitable General Hospital of 72 beds and it is named "Bai Yamuna Bai L. Nair Charitable Hospital."

It was Dr. Nair who shouldered the burden, heavy as it was, and strengthened the foundation of the National Medical College and brought it to its present position.

He is the founder and organizer of the Bombay Buddha Society and has built "the Anand Vihara" where lectures on Buddhism are delivered every week. In order to propagate the teachings of the Lord Buddha he started a magazine called "Buddha Prabha."

He was the President of the Blind Relief Association and the Dadabhoy Nawroji Memorial Association. He helped many deserving charitable and educational institutions. Being a silent worker his activities were not much widely known.

The funeral takes place to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a. m.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m. The CAPITOL BOOK NOW PLANS OPEN
MATINEE AT 4 P.M. TO-MORROW
SPECIAL PARSI HOLIDAY (NAVROZ) ATTRACTION
The Vibrant. Flaming, Exotic, Belle
DOLORES DEL RIO
IN RADIOS COLOURFUL ROMANCE
"GIRL OF THE RIO"
with LEO CARRILLO
Also a film of THE GIRL GUIDES' RALLY Showing LADY BRABOURNE'S enrolment.

AYAH'S NOSE BITTEN OFF

Alleged Culprit Stands Charged

The story of a muslim biting off the nose of an ayah in the Victoria Gardens on Saturday morning was told in the Court of Mr. P. L. Thakker, when Ahmedali Dilawar was placed before the Magistrate charged with causing grievous hurt.

The police stated that an ayah with her master's children went to the Victoria Gardens on Saturday morning, where she met the above accused in whose employ she was a year ago. It was alleged that the accused suddenly caught hold of the ayah and knocked her down and bit off the lower part of her nose. Witnesses came on the scene and the two were separated.

The ayah was removed to the Hospital and the muslim to the police station. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 30 till March 22.

ALLEGED MURDER OF MILL JOBBER

Two Persons Arrested

Habibkhan Karamatkhan and Shiek Rahim alias Lamboo were arrested on Monday by the Agripada Police in connection with the murder of the Head Jobber of the Hindusthan Mills on March 12 They were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon charged with Conspiracy to murder and murder and were remanded to police custody till March 27.

The police stated that evidence so far recorded by them showed that a man answering to the description of the second accused was inside the Mill compound on the day in question and that the second accused had told some persons that he was paid to assualt the deceased.

STABBING AFFRAY AT FRERE ROAD

Hamir Boga and three other Hindus, who were arrested by the Dongri police on Saturday on a charge of causing grevious hurt with dangerous weapons were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker and the police applied for the remand of the accused to custody.

The police stated that Vishram Raja, Jiwa Mawa and three others were passing along the Frere Road at about 1-30 P. M. on Saturday, when the first accused suddenly atacked Jiwa with a knife and stabbed him in the back. Vishram Raja was also stabbed by him. After stabbing Vishram and Jiwa all the accused ran away.

Both the injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital where they were admitted for treatment. The condition of Vishram is serious.

The accused were arrested on Saturday.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till March 27.

HIGH COURT SESSIONS

The new sitting of the High Court Sessions commenced on Monday, Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia presiding.

The calender contains 15 cases relating to various offences.

ROUND THE COURT

Madan Abdul Majid, a fakir who was arrested by the Nagpada police on Saturday was placed before Mr. P. L Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon charged with kidnapping a girl aged seven and was released on a bail of Rs. 150 till March 28.

* * * *

Philip Fonseca was placed before Mr P. L. Thakkar on Monday charged with theft of Soda-water bottles. The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till March 29.

* * * *

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on Monday over the body of Changanabai Krishnaji, who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on Saturday. It appears that the woman sustained burns while lighting a stove on March 9. and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment. where she died

* * * *

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury at the inquest held over the body of Jackri Ignatius, who died in the K. E. M. Hospital as a result of injuries he received from a fall, while boarding a tram car in motion.

* * * *

Death due to drowning, suicidal or accidental, was the verdict returned by the Jury at the inquest held over the body of an unknown Hindu, whose body was found floating in the Sea near the Kennedy Seaface.

* * * *

Dawood Gaffoor, a cook working in a building at Gamdevi, went to sleep in very good health on Saturday night and was found dead the next morning. Formal identification evidence was recorded by the City Coroner on Monday and postponed the hearing to March 28. The stomach contents have been sent to the Chemical Analyser.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ELIMINATE B. E. S. T. SPORTS CLUB

Telegraphs And Bombay Portuguese Association Fail To Come To Decision

The Telegraph Recreation Club and the Bombay Portuguese Association failed to come to a decision in the first game played on Monday. In spite of extra time no scoring resulted, and the replay will take place at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday.

Durham, the telegraph goalkeeper made many fine saves, but the attack was deficient in pep and extremely ragged at times.

Results:—

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB ..... Nil
BOMBAY PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION ..... Nil

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

Durham: Salder and Le Blond: Isaacks, Abraham and Lomas: Dias, Almeida, Peters, Cole and Roberts.

BOMBAY PORTUGUESE ASSN.

A. Rodriques: Charlie and Mendis: D'Sa, P. Rodriques, and A. Fernandes, Max, M. Fernandes, Saldanha, Albert and Francis.

The B. E. S. T. Sports Club which was expected to put up a good show in the preliminary rounds, had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of the Bombay Gymkhana "A" by the only goal scored. For some unaccountable reason the tramwaymen were as nervous as ever, and never got in a real blow at the enemy. Towards the latter part of the first half Summerhayes converted a long corner with a stinging drive which Vaz mistook for an electric discharge.

Hard hitting by both defences spoilt the game in the second half, and with no further scoring, the Bombay Gymkhana retired winners.

Results:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" ..... 1 goal
B. E. S. T. SPORTS CLUB Nil.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A"

James: Collyer and Garnett: Dunn, Summerhayes and Greer: Dyson, Hopkins, Hawkins, Wiles and Pugh.

B. E. S. T. SPORTS CLUB.

Vaz: Harris and Bhoroo: Pontis Spilling and Saleem: Gangaram, M. Fernandes, J. Lewis, P. Fernandes and J. M. Lewis.

Umpires: Messrs. C. D'Souza and Lynn.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m.: Lusitanians "B" vs. Friends Sporting.

5-30 p.m.: Bombay Portuguese Assn. vs. Telegraph R. C. (Replay).

BOMBAY LUSITANIANS MEET THEIR WATERLOO

Beaten By Bhopal Alexandra High School

(From A Correspondent).

BHOPAL, March 19.

The Lusitanians of Bombay, one of the crack teams of India and which. as reported previously, were regarded, on their form and superiority of game, as most likely to annex the Cup and were in the semi-finals of Obaidullahkhan All-India Gold Cuo Hockey Tournament, beaten by Alexandra High School, Bhopal by three goals to nil.

M. C. C. TOUR INCIDENTS IN INDIA

An Australian Comment

Reports from India indicate that after all the difficulties in arranging a visit from a full strength English team had been smoothed over, the tour did not turn out to be the great success expected. For the second time in succession an English tour has produced argument as well as cricket. Apparently the Indian team refused to attend a dinner given to both teams by the Madras Cricket Club. Remarks are attributed to Europeans concerning "Nayudu and his band of hired assassins." Trouble and open comment was made about Tarrant's umpiring, which resulted in his deposition. Apparently he was supposed to inflict too many l.b.w. decisions against the Englishmen.

Happenings of this kind would be bad enough in the English-speaking Dominions, but in India they are fatal. Owing to the temperament of the Indians, the duty of exercising great forbearance is cast on visiting Anglo-Saxon people. No matter what provocation is given, the ideals of cricket should be strictly acted upon, even if it means losing a few decisions and a few matches. The benefit may not be felt at the moment, but then pioneers never are rated at their true worth Anglo-Saxons who have been brought up to know what the true sporting spirit really is, and who absorb it naturally in and who absorb it naturally in everyday life, cannot hope to spread it except by strict example in the face of provocation.

Touring teams acting on that principle need not bother to take into account national and international relations. The traditions of cricket are sound enough to cover any sporting contigency, and those who have not been fortunate enough to be brought up in the right atmosphere will learn, as the Anglo-Saxons learned before them, and as they are indeed still learning. India is becoming a very enthusiastic cricket country, and the question of arranging educational tours with India should be taken up at the Imperial Cricket Conference. Cricket can be one of the strongest links of empire, and in the case of India it may prove to be the most important link. Australia has not recognised any responsibility to India so far, but she will have to face the question very soon. Eminence has its responsibilities as well as its advantages.—"Australian Cricket."

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PATHE has pleasure in announcing that they will be giving a benefit show for this fund on March 28th at 10 p.m. when His Excellency Lord Brabourne and Lady Brabourne have kindly consented to be present. The picture to be shown will be "TO-NIGHT IS OURS" with FREDRIC MARCH and CLAUDETTE COLBERT.
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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1934

SERVICE FOR ALL

The Bihar Central Relief Committee re-constituted on an All-India basis assembled at Patna on Sunday under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi and almost unanimously adopted a resolution tendering their respectful co-operation to the Government in the prosecution of the common object, namely, relieving the unparalleled distress that has overtaken Bihar." A word like "respectful" in the resolution is rather unusual for many Congressmen to reconcile themselves to when the Government have failed to do what they ought to do for relief. But the very use of such an expression by Congressmen in such circumstances, whatever might be its need or propriety, only shows how much they are impressed by their tremendous responsibility and the need for unalloyed co-operation between the people and the Government. We do not know if the latter appreciate the nature of the above resolution. If they misunderstand it or fail to reciprocate the feeling behind the offer of co-operation, we shall regret it but shall not be much surprised. It needs magnanimity to appreciate magnanimity.

Herculean Task

With the reconstitution of the Central Relief Committee on an all-India basis under Gandhiji's guidance the work of systematic reconstruction may be said to be absolutely in safe hands and the Committee will be even more efficient in its work if it receives the full measure of co-operation from officials. The task before it is herculean. The various contributors to our Earthquake Number have but faintly indicated the complexity of the problems that are confronting the Committee. According to Babu Rajendra Prasad, who has made an earnest study of the whole situation, the following are but a few heads under which the problem of reconstruction may be considered: (1) clearing of debris and salvage of buried property; (2) restoration of wells; (3) reconstruction of houses; (4) reclamation of land rendered unfit by deposit of sand or by collection of water; (5) impending shortage of food on account of the destruction of crops and agricultural land; (6) helping those who lost their trade stock or business to restart life; (7) if reclamation of land is not possible, then migration of the afflicted population; (8) payment of rent, land revenue, cesses, Chowkidari tax, and Municipal tax; and (9) disposal of sugar-cane crops. Each of these problems is colossal and demands the release of vast funds and voluntary service, from official and non-official sources. In solving most of these both Government and the people must co-operate if any appreciable results are to accrue and Government themselves will agree that the public have already done much and are prepared to do more. But with regard to the payment of revenue and other taxes. Government alone can help by granting remission on a generous scale.

A Sacred Duty

Whatever the Government may do or fail to do, the people must do their part as a sacred duty. For those who are far from the affected areas, the simplest yet most urgent task is to contribute towards relief with both hands and to go on contributing month by month till the stricken people are once again set on their own legs. While the people's duty is to be done disinterestedly for its own sake, it is not without a reward of national importance. We fully share Gandhiji's conviction that "if we work disinterestedly and succeed in bringing relief to the door of the sufferers the strength of the Congress will certainly increase in the long run.' Those that have eyes to see have already observed that Congressmen's relief work is being warmly appreciated and financed by the poorest in every nook and corner of the country. And now with Gandhiji at the head of the non-official relief organisation, the whole country will convert itself into a national camp for the relief of its stricken province. The work will be more effective if the Congress programme of individual Civil Disobedience is suspended. Apart from the fact that it has ceased to be effective, it hinders rather than helps the "respectful" co-operation with the Government in the work of relief and reconstruction in Bihar on which Gandhiji insists.

Not Likely

It is an amusing report that Lord Willingdon would rather resign than suffer the White Paper scheme to be whittled down. It does not do justice to Lord Willingdon's adaptivity and sense of loyal co-operation. He began by looking forward, before the White Paper came in, to working as a Constitutional Governor-General as in the Dominions. But when the White Paper disillusioned others, too, who hoped for early Dominion Status for India Lord Willingdon stuck on to his post right loyally. Then came Sir Samuel Hoare who in his evidence appreciably whittled down much in the White Paper by the artful process of interpreting things in his own way. But Lord Willingdon stuck on. And he may be trusted to stick on if others carry on the process begun by Sir Samuel. Mr. Churchill himself has admitted that under the White Paper the Viceroy has the powers of a Mussolini. Such a post is not easy to resign.

Hunger-Strike In Yeravda Jail?

A public meeting was held at Chowpatty on Sunday to protest against the treatment of political prisoners in Yeravda Central Jail. It was stated at the meeting that some of the political prisoners were on hunger-strike as a protest against the alleged punishment of some of them, including flogging of one of them, for refusal to be taken to the barracks occupied by non-political prisoners. The practice in Yeravda jail as well as in other jails is to keep political prisoners apart from non-political prisoners, as far as possible and if political prisoners, especially juvenile political prisoners refuse to be kept with non-politicals there is always a very good and sound reason for such refusal. However that may be, if the report of the hunger-strike is true, it is very disquieting and calls for immediate enquiry. We trust some members of the local Legislative Council will elicit the truth and see that the hunger-strike is satisfactorily settled.

LAND REFORM IN POLAND

The Results Of Seven Years Of Work

(CONTRIBUTED)

M. Charles Kasinski, Under-Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, has just published a paper on the measures taken by Poland, since her return to National independence, in order to improve the division of landholdings. In the opening lines of the paper the reader is reminded of the fact that since the last fundamental land reform in Poland, that is to say since the emancipation of the peasants and their endowment with land, the four principal evils which Poland is now endeavouring to remove have remained unchanged. Those evils were a patchwork distribution of bits of land belonging to the same peasant holding—a remnant of the period of the old three-following system; an excessive number of dwarf holdings; the great number of pasture and forest easements encumbering middle sized and larger estates; and the excessive extent of barren lands capable of improvement. Only Prussia cared for increasing the agricultural yield of her Polish provinces, in order to satisfy the demands of her western provinces which became quickly industrialized; the two other partitioning Powers, Austria and Russia had no special interest in the development of Polish agriculture. Russia especially using the existing division of holdings for maintaining antagonism of interests between the peasants and the greater land-owners.

20 Year Programme

At the restoration of the Polish State there were about 30,000 larger estates covering 6 million hectar of cultivable land, exclusive of forests. 3,000,000 smaller holdings totalled 13,5 million of such land, but 1.5 million of those holdings were dwarf holdings, and 1.5 million also had their fields distributed in patches and bits to the greatest disadvantage of farming; about 300,000 of the small holdings were possessed of easements encumbering the manors; and barren land which might have been made cultivable by impovements covered about 2,5 million hectar (1-0 acres are 40,68 hectar).

In 1918 already, that is to say in the very first months of restored independence, the Polish Government took in hand the consolidation or integration of patchwork forms and the liquidation of easements. In the following year land parcellation was started and Land Boards were created for this purpose, working originally on the laws and statutes of the partitioning powers. Very soon, however, special Polish statutes on consolidation of holdings and liquidation of easements were enacted, and in 1920 a Land Reform Act followed. Its results were unsatisfactory and after many efforts to reach a compromise of contending political interests supplement to the Land Reform Act was passed in 1925. Only in the course of the last seven years the problem of bettering the division of land-holdings was shifted from the political ground to that of positive economic action. The former laws and statutes were revised, several decrees of the President of the Republic were issued, an adequate machinery for realizing the new provisions was organized and the necessary financial means were found; thus a basis was created for a comprehensive programme of land reform which may be realised in the course of 20 or 25 years.

Intense Work.

The results achieved with this programme distinctly fall into two periods: the first covering the years 1918-1925, the second beginning with 1926, the year when land reform ceased to be a matter of political slogans and became a matter of practical intensive work. The results of the two periods were as follows:

Up till 1925—218.000 hectar of land were consolidated. Since 1926 over 380.000 farms covering over 2.800,000 hectar came under consolidation. Thus nearly one-third of farming area which required consolidation was regulated in the course of fifteen years.

Until 1925 liquidation of easements was extended to 15.000 peasant holdings, since 1926 to 223.000 holdings more. As a compensation or the value of easements they had to resign the peasants received allotments of new land in full property, which totalled 537,000 hectar. Only one-fifth of the original number of easements still remains for liquidation.

Between 1918 and 1925—940,000 hectar of land were parcelled out to 186.000 buyers; since 1926—1,200.000 hectars were parcelled out to 381.000 peasants. The distribution of parcellation lots over the two periods is showing that since 1926 parcellation was mainly used for the enlargement of dwarf holdings. As the liquidation of easements resulted in 38,000 small

(Continued on page 8).

IN THE LAND OF EARTH-QUAKE

Bihar Cannot Cope With The Economic Situation Without The Assistance Of The Country

(By Dr. N. S. HARDIKER)

VII.

In the foregoing articles we took a cursory view of the devastations caused by the earthquake in the four districts of North Bihar—viz., Monghyr, Muzaffarpore, Durbhanga and Champaran. We have said that ours was only a cursory view and not a survey. Bihar is the second most-thickly populated province in the whole of India; the northern part is proportionately so. The average population per square mile is about 400 persons. From this it might easily be gathered how large a mass of people are affected.

Besides the public, the Government, the Railways, the local and the district self-government bodies, the Rajahs, Maharajas and Zemindars have all suffered. But these do not require relief in any sense—at least from the public.

There remain (1) the rich middle class, who have other resources; (2) the lower middle class, who are not fortunate enough to have resources to make good their loss, and (3) Labour—town and rural. Out of these the first does not come in for a share of relief from the public. They may require some loans from Government, they may take loans from banks, or from others; they may repair the damage to their property.

WHO NEED RELIEF

The sufferers, therefore, who require help both from the public and the Government are the lower, poorer middle class, the labourers and the tillers of the soil.

Besides the Bihar Central Relief Committee, there are in the field the Marwari Relief Committee with funds of about 3 lakhs, and the Calcutta Mayor's Relief fund of about 4 and a half lakhs. The Marwari Relief Committee is tackling almost all problems upto reclamation of land. It is attending to the supply of food, fodder, clothes, sheds, wells, etc. We do not yet know if they will further tackle the question of reclamation. The Calcutta Mayor's Relief fund is to be also administered separately and they are tackling the problem of shelters and wells. They have sanctioned 1100 shelters for all places costing Rs. 100 each; and 1000 tube-wells for Tirhut division—costing about Rs. 60 each. They, too, have not taken up reclamation of lands as yet.

Beides these, 8 lakhs have been sanctioned by the People's Famine Relief Trust; and there is the Viceroy's fund.

About other organisations which are working for rendering relief, we propose to write a special article. We here desire to state that they are doing their duty whole-heartedly and are co-ordinating their activities while emulating one another in their humanitarian services, according to their means.

The Government has sanctioned about 1,500 country crushers for the Tirhut Division. The remaining will have to be supplied by public relief organisations. Bullocks also will have to be provided.

DAMAGE IN RURAL AREAS

Let us, at the outset, admit that though it is a month and ten days since the earthquake has done its havoc, yet till today neither the Government nor the Bihar Central Relief Committee, which is the premier relief organisation, has been able to ascertain the exact number of villages affected. It is excusable on the part of a public body like the Bihar Central Relie Committee which came into existence out of the volition of circumstances, if it has not succeeded in getting the above-mentioned statistics. But it is surprising that the established Government of the country, with its ramifications all through the remotest corners of the land, should not to-day be in a position to say what is the exact number of and which are the villages affected! We do understand however, that communications

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ITALIAN AMBITIONS.

It was an important and significant speech that Signor Mussolini made on the occasion of the second quinquennial meeting of the Fascist regime. Therein he gave definite expression to his imperialist aims implicit in every "aggressive" nationalism, whether Fascist, Nazi, French or British. Since the new Imperialism is predominantly economic rather than political Il Duce could easily afford to deprecate "territorial conquest" especially because of the awkward fact that territories worth the "conquest" are already in possession of strong Imperialist Powers. But Italy must expand economically and culturally, and the warning to these Nations is as clear as is Signor Mussolini's reference to "the task of future generations of Italians." An "economic war" by Italy may be expected in the near future with greater vigour and intensity, the cherished spoils being Africa and Asia. Africa has already been swallowed whole by Europe. But Asia is now a tough morsel and, let us hope, it will grow tougher every day.

IF DISARMAMENT FAILS.

There is another striking passage in Il Duce's speech on Sunday, which relates to the controversy in regard to disarmament. The two Powers principally concerned, namely, Germany and France, are adamant in their respective attitudes and, whatever the reasons, Britain, the country that sponsored the latest proposals, has practically confessed her helplessness. The stalemate in the direction of an understanding will mean failure of the disarmament Conference and lead to an energetic armament campaign on the part of every Power and involving Germany and France in more bitter conflict. And since the League of Nations will have then died, the world will be faced with a situation exactly similar to that preceding the Great War, but with this difference that the last War will prove to be a tame affair indeed, as compared with the impending catastrophe.

CRUEL AND INHUMAN.

The demand made by the employees of cotton brokers at their meeting on Sunday is so just that it is amazing that their grievance should not have been redressed ere this. At present business is being conducted in the cotton market practically day and night daily, with the result that the hard-worked employees have "to work continuously without any relief for nearly twenty-four hours under great hardships and privations." This is very cruel and inhuman and the East India Cotton Association must immediately put an end to this injustice to the employees not only by fixing definite trading hours but also by seeing to it that they are observed.

WHY THIS DISTINCTION?

A question in the Legislative Council has elicited the fact that European mental patients from the Bombay Presidency are sent to the Ranchi Mental Hospital, and that during the last two years Government paid over Rs. 5,000 to the Hospital for the maintenance of these patients. If just at present Government do not pay any sum to the hospital, it is only an accident, there being no European patients from Bombay in that institution. But it appears from the answer that Government do not want to abolish this costly and discriminating practice and to treat European mental patients at the Yeravda Mental Hospital.

RESERVED FOR EUROPEANS.

This is not the only way in which favouritism is shown to Europeans at public expense. The post of Superintendent, Yeravda Mental Hospital, is reserved for a European Officer and Government have not protested against this reservation, though the orders of the Secretary of State bearing on the question were communicated to them in 1928. They have, however, been so far condescending as to give an assurance that they will now consider whether the reservation referred to "is still necessary." The reservation was never necessary, and at present there are good many Indians thoroughly competent to fill the post.

SILLY RESOLUTIONS.

It was a silly resolution that was moved at the Punjab University Senate meeting, urging the reconstitution of the Senate so as to ensure to the Muslims at least 50 per cent. of seats for Indians in the Senate, and it was rightly thrown out by that body. Another equally silly resolution asking for 33 per cent. representation to the Sikhs was also justly thrown out. But the very fact that such resolutions were moved in a body which ought to be above all communal considerations and received some support shows to what extent the communalists in the province are demoralised and are trying to demoralise others.

Press Views

Diehards' Game

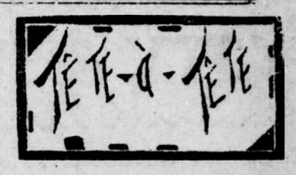
The diehards say that responsibility should first be given to the provinces, and if that responsibility is not administered properly, it should be withdrawn; but this will not be possible if responsibility is conceded both at the Centre and in the provinces. This kind of reasoning has not made any impression so far on members of His Majesty's Government. But the mischievous campaign of diehards still goes on in the hope that it may influence members of Parliament. It is to be hoped that representatives of the British people will see through the diehard game.—"Justice."

Indianise It

There is a large section of opinion that if the Arms Act is only amended, the prices of rifles manufactured in India at Ishapore and Kirkee will go down and that the present losses on these factories would not be incurred. The charges for clothing for British troops need a lot of explaining away and this is not a solitary instance of prodigality under this head. The hot weather charges, the butchery bills and the bakery establishments can all be items of expenditure only in an India of Croeseus and not in India of the Government of India. Whatever expenditure we scrutinise, we come to the conclusion that most of the wastage can be eliminaed if British troops are replaced by Indian. Wherever one may go, he comes up against the Indianisation line, and as long as the Simla war-lords ignore this feature of the situation, their defence of the army budget will not be acceptable to any one in this country.—"Hitavada."

Bombay And Karachi

It is not fair to talk of the step-motherly treatment accorded to Sindh by Bombay in this matter, as does Mr. Sidhwa. The Bombay Government does not seem to have foreseen that in taking steps to protect Bombay, which is on fire, it is affecting Karachi adversely. As they did in Bombay, the Karachi port trust, and the N.W.R. must reduce their freight and wharfage charges, etc., to save trade from being diverted to Bombay and must think out all means of retaining the prosperity of the port, the railway and the citizens. If the assistance of the Bombay Government is needed we have no doubt it shall be ungrudgingly given because it was never intended to hurt Karachi to benefit Bombay in the matter of the cotton or any other trade, but to save Bombay from impending ruin. Bombay did not want extra trade hitting Karachi. It desired to retain what it had before the Kathiawar ports became such serious rivals. —"Sind Observer."



India enjoys now a favourable balance of trade. There is a large gold—no, we mean there is a large excess of exports over imports.

And England has also been blessed with a favourable increase of her exports to India. Of course this is "evidence of the value of the Ottawa Agreement to British trade."

But it is also evidence of the value to India of—what?

* * * *

The collections made by the Baroda Praja Mandal for the Bihar Relief Committee amounts to Rs. 14,884.

We deeply regret to confess that at the moment we cannot recollect whether the collections made by the Baroda Raja Mandal amounted to Rs. 5,000 or more.

* * * *

"Roys Weekly" of Delhi publishes a despatch from London that Lord Willingdon will resign his Viceroyalty in case the W. P. scheme is whittled down.

But, as our Delhi correspondent says, the statement is "startling". And we have no doubt that His Excellency would agree with us and our correspondent.

* * * *

Not that we consider the statement to be "without foundation." Indeed, we are sure that a basis does exist. Only the London reporter of Lord Willingdon's intentions misunderstood it. What he must have overheard in Westminster or Whitehall was that H. E. would resign himself to the present Viceroyalty in case the W. P., etc., etc.

* * * *

So it was Doctor C. V. Thornton who had started the "agitation" against the German Jewish Doctors. But we don't blame him. It is so obvious that he had no personal axe to grind, since he is shortly returning "Home" together with his old axe and other accessories and effects thereof.

* * * *

We hasten to wish him—oh sorry it is two months too early.

But any way, since he promises to go and since he started the agitation "solely in the interest of the Indian Medical Profession," might we humbly request him to continue the good work in England by agitating among his own countrymen?

By the way, is Major C. V. Thornton, by any chance, the same gentleman who said something about "Our Indian subjects" a couple of years ago?

* * * *

Inspectors-General of Prisons in India met in Conference recently, discussed a lot of things relating to jail discipline and took a lot more of decisions. A perusal of the proceedings cannot but convince even the most prejudiced that their duties are arduous and the job highly specialised which moves us to the suggestion that for effective specialisation and, therefore, successful discharge of duties, every Inspector-General should, before being appointed to his responsible post, be required to put in one year in jail: 2 months' in "C" class, 4 in "B" class and 6 in "A" class—longer periods would entitle the qualifying incumbents to premature pensions.

* * * *

With modest generosity, Sir G. M. Hidayatullah assures the Bombay Council that Government have done away with the Town Duty "for the greatest good of the greatest number."

The nature of the motive is, we admit, quite novel. But we beg to warn Sir G. M. against dangers in novelty, particularly the dangers of professing such a dangerous doctrine. It may, if pursued further, lead to anything from doing away with other duties to a lot of duties financial and otherwise which India owes to the bureaucracy. Why it may lead to doing away with—we shudder. And we implore Sir G. M. to shudder and chuck this "greatest good of the greatest number."

* * * *

"What is Germany?" is the interrogative title of articles that have been published in profusion and will continue to be published in equal profusion.

The answer, however, is quite simple, brief and final; Germany is a Hitler bounded on North, South, East and West by Hitler; its climate is extreme hitler, unfit for Jewish, Socialist and Liberal habitation, it is rich in hitler fauna and flora and its religion is hitlerism. Form of Government: Hitler.

* * * *

He: "I have a picture of you in my mind all the time."

She: "How small you make me feel."

Unemployed Invade Corporation Hall

Police Help Rushed And Demonstrators Removed

About two dozen police constables, armed with lathis, were requisitioned in the Municipal Corporation Hall on Monday to disperse about a hundred unemployed demonstrators who suddenly invaded the Corporation hall while the house was in session at about 3-15 p.m. (B.T.) The proceedings of the Corporation started with the usual formality of the signing of the minutes by the Mayor and calling on by him to Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle to move his proposition. Hardly had the speaker commenced when a few men got inside the hall shouting "Give us bread or give us work." They were followed by others who began to make demonstrations by shouting the usual slogans and clapping their hands.

HOUSE TAKEN ABACK.

The Mayor and the councillors were taken aback by these demonstrations and did not pay much notice at first thinking that they would calm down and go back after the demonstrations. But they did not seem to be in that mood. On the other hand, those who had captured the galleries were not in peaceful mood and threw an iron rod at the Councillors which fortunately missed Mr. A. Soares by a hair's breadth, otherwise he would have been seriously injured. Some of the councillors then rushed to the telephone cabin of the Corporation hall and telephoned to the Esplanade Police Station and the Commissioner of Police for assistance.

In the meantime, Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Serang, a labour leader persuaded the demonstrators to retire and send their two or three accredited representatives with their grievances to the Corporation, and he promised to request the Mayor to call an urgent meeting to discuss the matter. But he too was shouted down. Miss Maniben Kara, another labour leader, also appealed to them to cool down, but they were not in the mood to do so.

HOUSE ADJOURNED FOR HALF HOUR

Mr. K. F. Nariman thereupon moved adjournment of the house. Mr. D. S. Babrekar seconded the proposition and it was carried. The Mayor then adjourned the house for half an hour. After the House was adjourend, the demonstrators became more rowdy and would not listen to anybody, but to the top of their voice kept on shouting "Give us bread or work," " We are starving," etc.

In the meantime a posse of police constables headed by a Sub-Inspector of Police, Deputy Commissioner R. E. Butler, and Mr. W.R.G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, came and dispersed the demonstrators. The entrances to the Corporation hall was afterwards guarded by the police constables till the House adjourned for the day.

MAYOR'S STATEMENT AFTER QUIET RESTORED.

After quiet was restored, the Mayor again called the councillors to take their seats, and he made a statement before proceeding again with the business in regard to the unfortunate incident of that day. He said when the demonstrators were shouting, he received a telephone message addressed to Miss Maniben Kara, stating "If you want more men, we will send them to you." The Mayor continued, "I requested therefore Miss Maniben Kara, not to leave the hall as she would be helpful in quieting the demonstrators. Mr. Babrekar took objection to his asking Miss Kara not to leave the h[illegible].

Mr. Babrekar said what he meant was that the Mayor should not have addressed Miss Kara in the tone he did.

Mr. Nariman then, expressing his personal opinion on the incident, said any citizen rich or poor had the right to enter the Corporation hall and ventilate his grievance in a legitimate and peaceful manner. It was very unfortunate, in the present instance, that the demonstrators resorted to violent method of throwing missle at the corporators and the police aid was sent for.

MISS KARA'S PROTEST.

Miss Maniben Kara who came afterwards explained that when the Mayor made the statement she was not in the Corporation hall. The telephone message was meant for her and the Mayor should not have taken it but he should have called for her to receive the message.

The Mayor: The message was on my telephone, and I received it. The speaker at the other end said "Tell Miss Maniben Kara that if she wanted more men, we will send down them to her."

Miss Maniben Kara, continuing said, "after the message, the Mayor asked me not to leave the hall. No one has any right to order me not to leave the hall, for as a municipal councillor it is my right whether to be in the hall or outside the hall."

This ended the unfortunate episode.

BORINGS IN TANSA DAM.

The House the approved of the report of the Works Committee to sanction Rs. 22,000 to carry out the work of the exploratory borings in Tansa dam, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of raising its height.

ELECTIONS TO ASSEMBLY

Bombay Govt. Instruct Dist. Officers To Prepare New Rolls

FINAL LIST IN SEPT.

Director of Information Says It Is Not Decided When Election Will Come Off

The news that "the Bombay Government have issued instructions to the District Officers to prepare electoral rolls of Assembly voters," exclusively published in the "Chronicle" on the 16th instant : now confirmed by the Director of Information, Bombay.

The Director of Information says:—

Instructions have been issued by Government for the preparation of fresh electoral rolls for the constituencies of the Legislative Assembly within the Presidency of Bombay.

With a view to facilitating the preparation of such electoral rolls the Bombay Government has directed that, prior to the first publication, there shall be a 'preliminary' publication by the Collector of the electoral roll of each constituency of the Legislative Assembly (except Indian Commerce Constituencies) or part of such constituency included within his jurisdiction on Monday the 14th May 1934, with notice that applications for enrolment received within fifteen days will be heard and decided by the Collector or other officer deputed by him in this behalf. The roll will then, on the expiry of the above period, be revised, before publication.

The date for the "first publication" will be 14th July next.

Persons entitled to vote, should examine these revised rolls and if their names have been omitted, should send in their claims to be placed on the roll. It is also open to any person to object to names of other persons being put on the roll. All such claims and objections relating to any roll for any part of the area specified in the first column of the annexed table must be sent to the Revising Authorities specified in the second column of the table.

The City of Bombay:—The Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

The City of Karachi, the Cantonments of Karachi and Manora, the limits of the Karachi Port Trust and the taluka of Karachi: The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi.

The Municipal Borough of Ahmedabad, the Cantonment of Ahmedabad and the notified areas of Kankaria, Asarwa, Ellis Bridge and Sabarmati:—The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad.

The Municipal Borough of Poona, the Municipal Borough of Poona Suburban, and the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee:—The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona.

Any other area:—The Subordinate Judge within the local limits of whose ordinary jurisdiction the area is situate.

After the claims or objections have been considered by the Revising Authorities, the Collector will make further alterations in the electoral rolls in accordance with their decisions.

The revised rolls will be finally published on the 15th September 1934, under Regulation II, 5 (3).

Government invite the co-operation of the public, of political parties and of prospective candidates in the preparation of the electoral rolls by the Returning Officers and the Collectors. It is not, however, yet decided whether and if so, when the elections will take place.

All persons, male or female, over 21 years of age are entitled to vote. But they must have also the necessary residential and property qualifications, or must be income tax assessees.

Particulars as to qualifications, etc. will be found in the Revised Rules and Regulations of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, which can be had from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay. Price annas six.

VILLE PARLE'S NEW SCHOOL

The opening ceremony of the Parla Shikshan Mandir, was performed by Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr. E. W. Perry, Collector, Bombay Suburban District, on Sunday morning at Ville Parle.

The new building of the Asthika Samaj, Matunga whose opening ceremony was performed by Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer on Sunday.

NO MORE TO BE A PARIAH

Soviet Russia's Entry Into League Being Discussed In Capitals

LONDON, March 19.

The possibility of Soviet Russia entering the League of Nations is being canvassed in several capitals. The French press considers that the recent attitude of the Soviet leaders indicates a growing tendency in that direction. though the matter has not been subject to diplomatic discussion. France will welcome the Soviet entry into the League. but authoritative circles do not expect that the subject will come up until the September Assembly.

Meanwhile it is stated in Rome that the Government have no confirmation of the negotiations initiated. A Moscow despatch declares that the reports have aroused great interest in foreign circles in which it is observed that despite the fact that the past attitude of the Soviet towards the League was one of distrust, the Soviet's growing aspirations for taking an active diplomatic role in Europe may lead to a change in this attitude. —Reuter's Special.

Grand National

CALL OVER.

LONDON, March 19.

The following is the call over on the Grand National:—

21/1 Golden Miller.
13/1 Forbra.
18/1 Really True (Taken and Offered).
18/1 Thomeid (Offered) 21/1 Taken.
18/1 Ready Cash (Offered) 21/1 Taken.
18/1 Lelaneige (Offered).
21/1 Southern Hero.
22/1 Trocadero (Taken and Offered.
22/1 Sorley Boy (Offered) 25/1 Taken.
22/1 Gregalach.
25/1 Pelorous Jack (Offered).
28/1 Fortnum (Offered) 33/1 Taken.
28/1 Alpine Hut (Offered).
33/1 Egremont (Offered) 40/1 Taken.
33/1 Francolino (Offered) 40/1 Taken.
33/1 Remus (Offered).
40/1 Uncle Batt (Taken and Offered).
40/1 Cantillius (Offered).

MAHATMA'S BIG BAG

Collects Rs. 3,75,000 In 4 Months' Tour

WELFARE WORK SCHEMES FOR SCRUTINY & APPROVAL

NEW DELHI. March 19.

The total amount collected by Gandhiji during his last four months' tour in the Central Province, Berar, Delhi, Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Malabar (British and Indian), Mysore State, Karnatak and Hyderabad is Rs. 3,75,000 including the money realised by the sale of gold and silver ornaments.

Schemes of welfare work are under preparation by the district committees of the Sangha, in the areas where the Purse Fund has been collected and some committees have already forwarded these schemes to the Sangha for scrutiny and approval.

Mr. A. V. Thakker. General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangha, has arrived at headquarters after working with Gandhiji as his Harijan Secretary in the South, and joins him again next month when Gandhiji resumes his Harijan tour in Assam and Orissa.—A.P.

Lincolnshire Handicap

CALL OVER.

LONDON, March 19.

The following is the call over on Lincolnshire Handicap:—

10/1 Quartz (Offered) 21/2 Taken.
100/9 Play On.
100/8 Town Crier (Taken and Offered).
100/7 Ole King Sole (Offered) 15/1 Taken.
15/1 Gino.
100/6 Versicle.
100/6 Generous Gif
22/1 Madagascar.
25/1 Bleu de Roi (Taken and Offered).
25/1 Totaig (Offered).
25/1 St. Oswald (Offered).
25/1 Crumpets (Offered).
28/1 Empire Cnity (Taken and offered).
28/1 Ringmaster (Offered) 33/1 Taken.
28/1 Latoi (Offered) 33/1 Taken.
33/1 Soldier (Taken and Offered).
33/1 Obesity (Offered).
35/1 Philae (Offered) 40/1 Taken.
40/1 Nitsichin (Offered).
40/1 Winster (Offered).
40/1 Old Riley (Offered).
50/1 Creme Caramel (Taken and Offered).

Poland & Russia Come Together

IMPLICATIONS OF ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

(BY AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, Feb. 17.

Soviet-Poland relations which were greatly strained and complicated since the first days of Revolution have undergone a radical change, for the better, during the course of last two years. The Soviet Government signed with Poland the Pact of non-aggressioned and amity. This was the first step towards the improvement of relations between the two neighbouring countries. Later in 1933 both the Governments became signatories to the London Pact of 8 Powers, 'defining the aggressor.'

Now a new step has been taken by the Government of Poland to strengthen the ties of friendship between her and Soviet Russia. Colonel Joseph Beck, the Foreign Minister of Poland, has arrived in Moscow to discuss with M. Litvinoff 'certain important' problems of common interest to both Poland and the Soviet Union and also establish personal contact with members of the Soviet Government.

On the eve of his departure from Warsaw Colonel Beck made following declaration in the Polish Selm (Parliament: "By establishing friendly relations with the U. S. S. R. a number of misunderstandings and contradictions have been removed and a number of problems of common interest to both the Governments have been solved. Owing to policy of friendship a friendly atmosphere has been created on the very frontiers of our countries. Our Government attaches great importance to further development of friendly and fruitful relations with the U. S. S. R."

Colonel Beck has been given a very cordial reception in Moscow. At his arrival here he was received with highest civil and military ceremonies. Many a member of the Soviet Government headed by M. Litvinoff met the Polish Foreign Minister at the Moscow Baltic Railway station. The military orchestra sang the Polish National Anthem when the train in which Colonel Beck travelled, steamed in the platform.

Another scene of friendship was displayed at the Grand Opera when the Polish Minister and his wife were given a stormy ovation.

During his short visit Colonel Beck was received by the President Kalinin, Premier Molotov, War Minister Voroshilov and other 'persona grata' of this country. In a speech delivered at a banquet given in Colonel Beck's honour M. Litvinoff the Soviet Foreign Commissar said: "Working for a policy of peace the U. S. S. R. attaches much importance to the great neighbour the Polish Republic. We are sure that this peaceful policy of the U. S. S. R. will be met with sympathy in Poland also. Maintaining of peace in the Eastern Europe greatly depend on these relations. Besides the problems directly concerning U. S. S. R. and Poland, there are problems of international concern the settling of which requires co-ordination between U. S. S. R. and Poland. Such a co-ordination can undoubtedly play remarkable part in weakening, if not avoiding, the causes leading towards breaking the general peace."

In reply Colonel Beck said: "The Government of the Polish Republic attaches great importance to favourable development of relations between Poland and the U. S. S. R. Such friendly relations, I hope. will develop further, because the interests of both countries demand so."

THE REAL CAUSES.

Nothing is strange that once a great enemies, these two neighbours are intensively endeavouring to remove the causes of hostility and become good friends. Such a friendship, it is obvious, is not due to altruistic reasons. Here are the real causes which compel both the sides to come to the aid of each other:

(1) Poland is trying to safeguard her rear against possible aggression by Fasict Germany by obtaining support of Russia (2) Japan is constituting a menace to Soviet Russia and the latter has the same reasons for establishing friendly relations with Poland. (3) Economic conditions of Poland, owing to the world depression, have become worse. while the U. S. S. R. offers a potential market for some of Poland's goods; (4) Poland is looking for a means to weaken the control of France over herself.

GREAT BRITAIN AND U. S. S. R.

The Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement, which was signed in London yesterday, after prolonged and rather tiresome negotiations, has been received by the Soviet Press and public opinion without much enthusiasm and rather coldly, probably, because nobody is certain of its long life.

All the leading newspapers devote editorials commenting on the trade agreement in a strictly businesslike tone and emphasise the struggle of the British diehards who succeeded in raiding the "Arcos" in 1927; waged furious anti-Soviet campaign under the slogan of "dumping" and laid "embargo" on the Soviet imports into England; broke the trade agreement with U. S. S. R., in 1930 and finally denounced the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement in 1933."

"Izvestia" the official organ of the Government, writes in an editorial: "The conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement will please all those, sincerely interested in the normal development and strengthening of economic relation between Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

"There are potential reasons for considerable growth of the Anglo-Soviet trade. The U. S. S. R. exports such goods like timber; nephtha wheat and similar things which Great Britain mainly imports from other countries. On the other hand England is the world exporter of machinery which forms the main article of the Soviet imports from other countries."

Further the newspaper declares: "Nowhere in the world are the economic interests of the Great Britain menaced by the economic interests of the U. S. S. R. The U. S. S. R., does not compete with Great Britain in any of the world markets. The peaceful policy of the U. S. S. R. and her principles of 'self-determination' of all the nations of the world are too well-known and afford all possible means for establishing normal relations between the U. S. S. R., and any other country on the condition that it follow a policy of peace and reconciliation."

In conclusion the "Izvestia" writes: "The signing of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement removes those misunderstandings and difficulties which stood for a long time in the way of normal development of Anglo-Soviet trade relations."

A NEW SOVIET INVENTION.

Mr. O. D. Poluyak, an engineer of the Moscow Institute of Transport, has completed the project of a new type high speed railway which can develop a speed of 180 kilometers an hour.

The model railway according to the project of the engineer Poluyak consist of three wagons of cigar shape as to stand highest air resistance easily. All the three wagons are placed on four carriages, in such a way, that two of the carriages hold the weight of all the three wagons in the middle while the two other carriages support the extremities. The wagons are thus linked with each other by means of wheeled carriages and cannot be separated. This system of linking the wagons, according to the expert opinion will create smoothness in the movement.

Two Deizels are used to bring the generators and the electric motors in motion located in the front and rear of the train. Accommodations is provided for 185 passengers and mail department. The breadth of the Wagons is considerably decreased in order to facilitate movement, while the length is increased. The motor is only 520 H. P. The entire weight of the train is 75 tons.

It must be remarked that a number of projects were offered for realization but almost all of them require construction of new railway lines. The new model super-speed train is built on the principle of using the existing railway lines.

The transport Institute of Moscow has resolved to construct the first train according to the project of engineer Poluyak for service on the Moscow-Leningrad Line during the course of the current year.

CREWLESS STRATOSTAT.

Scientists of Leningrad have started a wide campaign for building and sending into the stratosphere a new stratostat this year.

Two organizational meetings have taken place in Leningrad so far. One under the auspices of academician Vavilov, another headed by academician Joffe. Both the meetings were well attended my the representatives of the scientists and factory workers. Proposals have been made to equip the stratostat with completely automatic apparatus and decrease the weight of apparatus as well as the gandola so that the new stratostat be less in weight than the ill-fated "Osoaviakhim."

Besides, Professor Malchanoff is making preparation for sending into the stratosphere an automatic radio controlled stratostat. This stratostat, according to Professor Malchanoff, will be as effective as that crewed by men and owing to absence of crew in it it will rise to the maximum possible heights. Above all. there will be no need to make special preparations for protecting the inner side of gandola from outer atmosphere and keeping warm temperatude inside.

The crewless gondola will register automatically all the necessary details and condition of the air etc., on different heights and will send constant reports by radio to the earth during the course of ascent. The stratostat of Professor Malchanoff will be controlled by radio from the earth. The proposed stratostats are expected to be completed and sent into the stratosphere during the current year.

ATTEMPT ON KING'S LIFE

Story Of How Ruler Of Yugoslaviya Narrowly Escaped Being Assassinated

(Special Cable.)

BELGRADE, March 19.

How King Alexander of Yugoslavia had a narrow escape from assassination on the occasion of his recent visit to Zagreb was told to-day when three men, alleged to be implicated, were tried.

During a ball in honour of the King's birthday, the police received a warning and immediately went to the house where they found the accused Oreb, Begovitch and Podgoroletz. The inmates opened fire and killed one detective and wounded another before they were arrested.

Oreb, who is a professional smuggler, is stated to have confessed that he was promised £2000 sterling by a Croatian emigre leader if he killed the King. Oreb crossed the frontier from Tyrol on skis and he and Begovitch stood among the crowd with revolvers and bomb on the day of the King's arrival in Zagreb, while His Majesty slowly passed in an open car but dared not shoot.

OVEY FOR BRUSSELS

LONDON, March 19.

Sir Esmond Ovey, the British Ambassador, in Soviet, at the time of the Metropolitan Vickers trial since residing in England, has been appointed Ambassador in Brussels.—Reuter's Special.

BANK DIRECTOR DEAD

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The death is announced of Mr Charles Nicoll a Director of the National Bank of India.—Reuter.

SURPRISE IN FRANCE

Mussolini's Speech Will Create Trouble, Says French Press

PARIS, Mar. 19.

Surprise, bordering on consternation, is the keynote of the press comment on Sgr. Mussolini's speech yesterday. The papers have hitherto not been unfavourable towards the Three Power Pact, but Sgr. Mussolini's references to the Treaty of Versailles are considered to make him one of the leading revisionists, while references to France show the futility in the hoped for understandings between Italy and France.

"Pertinax" in "Echo de Paris" says that Sgr. Mussolini's diplomatic undertakings have failed and he feels the need to warm up his audience by trying to out-Goering Goering while "Le Journal" says that he speaks like a chief laying down the law for the world.

"Petit Parisien" expresses the opinion that Sgr. Mussolini's words will create an atmosphere of trouble and the regrettable feeling of disappointment. "Figaro" says that France made a great effort to understand Italy's viewpoint, but there are no signs of reciprocity in the Duce's speech.—Reuter's Special.

NAZI MERCY

(Special Cable.)

MUNICH, March 19.

Six-hundred political prisoners were released in Bavaria to-day to mark the anniversary of the Nazi revolution.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT BENEFITS BRITAIN

Proportion Of Goods Supplied To India Shows Increase

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Evidence of the value of the Ottawa Agreement to British trade is afforded by the figures of India's imports prepared by the Department of Overseas Trade, states the "Daily Telegraph."

In nine months ended December '1, the total of India's buying was less than 1932, but the proportion of goods supplied by Great Britain increased 5½ per cent, which is a matter for congratulation.

The majority of motor cars now sold in India are of British make, and the market is capable of enormous expansion if cars for India's need are designed and supplied.

OUR READERS MUST COMPLETE TWO LAKHS TO-DAY

Readers' Views

Bihar Relief

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi has reached Patna and will be touring round the 'quake-stricken districts. In his characteristic method he can be trusted, as funds permit, to do the needful so far as the relief work is concerned. But unless contributions continue to pour in, it will not be possible for him to do the requisite. The funds organised by the three dailies sponsored by you are within the shades of two lakhs, only a few thousands being required. This sum, will, no doubt, be forthcoming shortly. All these funds will, however, be hardly enough. Repairs to habitable but damaged buildings, continuous supply of provisions and bare necessaries of life, viz., food, clothing and medical aid for months together, would swallow a huge amount. Unless some "modus operandi" is found the work of relief would be handicapped. With a view to maintain a regular flow of money I would suggest your making an appeal, with your forceful pen, to the vast number of your readers, who have already generously responded to your call, to continue their mite by sacrificing a fraction of their "monthly" income till the next rainy season is over. With this view I beg to send herewith rupees five only as my humble quota, and hope to send every month a similar sum for the next five months or more if necessary. You are aware how difficult it is for men of scanty means like myself to pay a lump sum at a stretch. I hope this suggestion will receive your approval and the amount will be accepted.

As regards the question of reconstruction of buildings in general it is an Himalayan task and one for which it is the bounden and sacred duty of Government to find funds. It should, however, stand over till after the rains, pending reports of the expert geologists reported to have been appointed by Government for examination of the devastated areas in the province.

Before concluding I must express my deep sense of appreciation for the successful launching of this fund for which great credit is due to you jointly with the "Samachar" and "Sentinel."—Yours, etc.,

M. B. JOSHI.

Bombay.

Artificial Silk Cloth

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall thank you kindly to give space to this small letter of mine to place before your readers the other side of the question of rasing the import duties on imported artificial silk piecegoods and reducing the duties on artificial silk yarns.

The artificial silk yarn is imported from Japan, and used for weaving artificial silk cloth by the mills and handlooms industry, which are unable to compete with artificial silk cloth imported from Japan; as the latter is able to sell a yard of 44 inches width of artificial silk cloth at nine annas, even after "paying heavy duties of one hundred and fifty percent"; while the Indian mills cannot sell at profit what they turn out from imported "Japanese artificial silk yarn," even at twelve annas a yard. This is very surprising; and herein we have to consider the consumers' interests, and their capacity to buy.

If Indian mills buy foreign cotton, and artificial silk yarn, and use foreign yarns and sell their cloth as "Swadeshi" and make big profits at the consumers' cost, it is time we revised our policy in judging of the protection we intend to give our mills whose system of working their factories, is not with a view to supply cloth with reasonable profits to themselves, but only with one view and that is how to make more profits; and give fat dividends.

Most of the mills have big overhead charges. They have not paid much attention to the improvement of quality, design or packing. They have sold the stuff made out of the foreign yarn, at high rate and made exorbitant profits during the boom time of Swadeshi. The whole industry seems to have been run rather more for the interests of the agents and shareholders, than the interests of the consumers. With the mill industry in India the consumers' interests are considered last of all interests. If looked from their workmen's point of view the profits, their employers made, have all gone to their masters' pockets. The workers toiled on low wages, lived in hovels and only succeeded in keeping the wolf away from their doors. When the condition of the employed was miserable the employers were rolling in wealth.

The reduction of duties on artificial silk yarn, and increase of duties on imported artificial silk piecegoods mean that at the cost of the consumers of this country, some rich industrialists are to be made more rich. The Government would lose in custom returns, and the mill owners who deserve the least consideration would be benefited.

If we cannot run any industry with proper care, economy, and business acumen, then, it is better to import goods that are cheapest and best for our countrymen, who are too poor to buy at high prices, article marked "Made In India", and thus allow a few to make exorbitant profits.

With this frank view, though unpalatable to many nationalists, I leave the consideration of the millowners' plea for protection to the best judgement of your readers.—Yours, etc.

M. S. K.

"German Doctors In Bombay"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The agitation in the Press over the question of some German doctors shows how keen the local medical profession or at least a certain section of it is to preserve their monopoly.

A few months back there was a very interesting correspondence in the columns of your papers concerning the mode and methods of some of the members of the medical profession with reference to their patients illustrating the complaint by quoting glaring instances but so far as I remember not a single member of this profession came forward either to deny the charges or to condemn the habit of the offenders.

From the patients' point of view I think the introduction of this foreign element in the field is welcome and will serve as a healthy competition in the profession—particularly when we have amongst us medical members from many countries other than Germany against whom no objection has been raised.

I should, however, add a word for the benefit of the "few victims of Hitlerism" who seek refuge here and claim our hospitality that they should moderate their charges so as to be useful to and approachable by the patient class of moderate means as they can afford to live and be satisfied with a little less costly life in a poor country like India.

For instance, a consultation fee of Rs. 30 by a German doctor is prohibitive for a patient of moderate means and in these days of depression of trade the new refugee with a smaller fee will have a larger circle of patients which would compensate for the reduced fee.—Yours, etc.,

"PATIENTS' VIEW-POINT."

Poona Electric Supply Co.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The increased charges on electric energy supplied to the citizens of Poona, have caused a certain amount of discontent amongst the people, specially shop-keepers and those running cinema shows and particularly the Proprietors of tea-shops and restaurants. Dr. Naidu has taken up their brief. He requests the Poona Electric Supply Company to bring down their rates. In a long letter in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle", dated 14-3-34, Dr. Naidu has explained the situation taking the side of the consumers. His contention, if squarely looked in the face, is rather one-sided. Dr. Naidu moans over the increased rates and calls them profiteering. He lays down arbitrarily that shareholders should not get more than 6 per cent instead of 8 per cent or 9 per cent as their dividends on their shares. He, moreover, deliberately ignores the fact that share-holders did not get a farthing over their investment since the Company became a paying concern. If he had only troubled himself to calculate he would find that the 9 per cent divident is only 3 per cent to 3-1/8 per cent if the profits of the Company were spread over uniformly since its inception. The huge profits the cinema shows and tea-shops and restaurants are making in the city, keeping their shows open to a late hour in the night is astounding and the slight increase the Company proposes to make over their supply is nothing compared to it.—Yours, etc.,

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA.

Poona, March 14.

Karnatak Children's Fund

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to thank the Secretary of the above Fund for having thrown a little light on its activities after three months of its formation, even if he did not publish a monthly extract of collections and expenditure as stated in the appeal issued in December. From the appeal and his incomplete statement issued to the press early in this month, it appears that no regular Committee is organized all over Karnatak, as soon as the signatures were collected for the appeal from the prominent workers of the province.

The Secretary states among other things that collections commenced in Dharwar and the cash collections till the end of January were Rs. 263-12-0. This sum is quite inadequate to discharge the self-assumed responsibilities, even for a month, for the two Children's Homes with about 75 children at Shimoga and Karwar. I, therefore, request the Karnatak leaders in other districts to direct their attention to this Fund and make it capable of not only regular assistance to these Homes, but also of showing to Gandhiji and the country that it is easily possible for Karnatak to start a similar Home at Dharwar and make provision for many more helpless children of distressed families in North Kanara.—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

Siddapur, March 13.

Day Light Robbery

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the date of the announcement of levying the excise duty of Rs. 2|4|- per gross on matches the prices of matches have suddenly jumped up. The excise duty is to come in force from 1st of April but the traders have raised their prices from the date of announcement. Not only this but they have also cancelled their previous contracts made at ans. 12 per gross and taken and supplied new orders at the rate of Rs. 1|8|- per gross. As announced, the excise duty on matches of Rs. 2|4|- per gross of 144 dozens means 3 annas per gross of 12 dozens only. That means the prices ought to go from ans. 12|- to ans. 15|- only per gross but the traders have doubled and trebled their prices and thus under the disguise of increase of excise duty they are robbing the poor people in broad day light. Will M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s raise their cry in Councils against this abnormal increase and oblige.—Yours, etc.

KESHAO NARAYAN SAOJEE.

Plague In Shiroda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Shiroda, a small town in Vengurla Taluka, having been recently affected by the outbreak of plague epidemic, the residents thereof wired and also petitioned to the Vengurla Taluka Local Board to supply anti-plague Vaccine to the local qualified doctors in order that the innoculation work would be vigorously and continuously conducted and more for the reason that the majority of the residents are agriculturists and labourers and mostly all the people of this class are perfectly ignorant of the value of innoculation in the time of epidemic. But no arrangement to supply the vaccine to the local qualified doctors has still been made nor other preventive measures are brought into operation although to-day fourteen days have elapsed since the Board was approached.

The Government doctor came from Vengurla and on 12th and 13th instant innoculated about fifty persons and returned and did not turn up again.

The President and Vice-President of the Local Board came from Vengurla by motor and halted in Aravali village which is at the distance of three furlongs only from Shiroda, the affected area and without proceeding to Shiroda or calling any person or persons doing social work or taking active part for the expulsion of this epidemic, or seeing the situation for themselves returned to Vengurla immediately after half an hour's halt in Aravali village which is quite free from any epidemic at present.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. DALVI.

Shiroda, March 16.

Only Rs. 1924 More Are Required

No One Can Plead Bad Times For Avoiding Subscription

Mahatmaji in the message to our Special Earthquake Number says: "No one thinking of Bihar dare plead bad times for avoiding subscription to the Relief Fund."

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

On Monday our readers contributed Rs. 2,615. This makes the total collections up-to-date Rs. 1,98,076.

Another instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Rajen Babu on Saturday, making the total amount sent so far Rs. 1,90,000.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Monday.

	Rs.	as.
Thakor Sons Andheri	10	0
Cawasha Shapurji	5	0
Modern High School, Bombay	10	0
Through Ata Bazar Bombay, as per list	585	0
In Memory of Late Ben Champaben Jamnadas, through Vadilal Jamnadas Banker, Hyderabad (Sind)	501	0
Messrs. M. J. Moula & Sons, Persian Merchant, Bombay	140	12
Dwarkadas Bhimji Kapurwalla	21	0
Hirjee Damji Tunawalla	5	0
Vithaldas Laljee	2	0
Rustom P. Doctor	5	0
Chokshi Himatlal & Amratlal	10	0
Dr. Chandulal Mahasukharam Bhatt, Kadana (Dt. Revakantha)	25	0
Vaidya Mahipatram Jetharam, Virsad Dt. Kaira	38	0
Sheth Dayalbhai Odhavji	59	4
Diradwan (Abesinia), Arab & European Brothers	1,000	0
Through Ata Bazar, Bombay, as follows	585	0
Messrs. Visanji Sons & Co.	151	0
Abdul Karim Kasam Khatan	51	0
Thakkar Jethabhai Gopalji	51	0
Shah Doongarsi Gangji	51	0
Thak. Chhaganlal Khimji	51	0
Thak Lakhimidas Valji	51	0
Messrs. D. Vasanji & Co.	51	0
Thak. Murji Naranji	51	0
Shah Laljee Jethabhai	26	0
Shah Mohanlal Nanchand	51	0
Total	585	0

Tailors & Carpenters of Bombay contributions as below	92	0
Darji Veera Jeewa	4	4
Nanjee Kanjee	4	4
Vala Khima	4	4
Ata Lakhman	2	4
Premji Lakhaman	4	4
Uka Giga	2	4
Jeram Harji	1	4
Kalu Jetha	5	0
Bhikha Kala	2	4
Narsi Kala	2	4
Bhana Narab	2	4
Bhana Narale	2	4
Bhuti Ramji	1	4
Gabharu Trikam	1	4
Jiva Lakha	1	4
Naran Bhikha	1	4
Narsi Naran	1	4
Premji Hari	1	4
Mavji Ram	1	4
Samji Nanji	1	0
Gordhan Lakhaman	1	0
Samji Besar	1	0
Samji Giga	1	0
Bhagwan Jeram	1	4
Lakha Raghav	1	0
Dhanji Kanji	1	4
Dayal Bhagwan	1	0
Girdhar Ghugha	1	0
Mavji Thobhan	2	4
Naran Meghji	1	0
Vithal Karson	1	4
Tribhovan Kala	1	0
Trikam Jivan	1	4
Samat Bapa	1	0
Soda Bhaya	1	4
Bhimji Kanjee	1	0
Bhana Karson	1	4
Ranchood Mavji	1	0
Ranchhod Ram	1	4
Bhikha Jiva	1	4
Raja Bhagwan	1	4
Mavji Giga	1	4
Pata Gada	1	0
Tribhovan Nursee	1	4
Besak Naran	1	0
Vithal Gada	1	0
Nursi Bhagwan	1	4
Bhagwan Nursi	1	0
Mala Siya	1	0

Miscellanious	13	4
Total	92	0
Duncan Road Stone Merchants (from one side) & Staff & Workers, 1st instalment of Rs. 239-8-0 paid, 2nd instalment as follows	106	0
The Marbal Factory	5	0
S. R. Gigabhai	5	0
Jankidas Hiradas Staff	5	0
Sympathiser Through Ochhare	1	0
Keikhashru Billimoria	5	0
Maneklal Somachand	2	0
Jamnadas Chunilal	1	0
Haridas Samji	2	0
Jayantilal Maganlal	1	0
Babu Vithoba	1	0
Namdeo Genu	1	0
Hari Genu	1	0
Soma Madhu	1	0
Balu Genu	1	0
Genoo Tukaram	1	0
Sakharam Manaji	1	0
Engrevar & Contractors & others Giga Desa	2	0
Vishnu Ganpat	1	0
Kashiram Ramchandra	2	0
Govind Mahadeo	1	0
Babu Ganpat	1	0
Harijivan Bhimji Painter	1	0
Kadia Mopuji Mahadeo's Room's Collection	17	0
Hardeo & Gopal's Room's Collection	22	0
Driver Afazulkhan	2	0
Kadia Bodujee	5	0
Dhondu Arjan	1	0
Jayaram & Khurji	1	0
Mothujee Dharmaji & Amaji Maguji & Isu Mistry	7	8
Bodu Uda Morli	8	8
Rs.	106	0

FROST CAUSES DAMAGE TO CROPS

Agriculturists' Distress In Baroda

BARODA, March 19.

Mr. A. D. Patel has invited the attention of the Baroda State authorities to the widespread distress caused to cultivators in some villages in the Kodinar Taluka and elsewhere in the Amreli District in consequence of repeated frost-blight affecting crops and excessive showers damaging rabi and Kharif crops.

In the Sinor Taluka, too, Malsar, Barkal, Jhanzad and Varkhi were severely hit by frost, with the result that the cultivating classes find it exceedingly hard to liquidate their liabilities to the Baroda State and to their private creditors.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Town Duty & Municipality

With the disposal of an important piece of legislation relating to the abolition of the town duty on cotton on Monday, the budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council is drawing to a close. The remaining items on the agenda will not take more than three or four days and before the end of the week the session will be prorogued. The abolition of the cotton duty will no doubt stimulate trade in Bombay, but it has to be admitted that the Municipality will suffer a loss of revenue amounting to about 10 lakhs a year. The tax was being shared by the Municipality and Government. The Finance Member's promise of a moratorium in the shape of reduction of interest charges on loans given to the Corporation is somewhat assuring, but it remains to be seen to what extent the Municipality would be reimbursed by this reduction. Possibly the Municipal Commissioner would be able to throw light on the subject.

Touts In Police Courts

The question time in the Council on Monday was rather lively. One of the members, Mr. Syed Munaver, drew attention of Government to the fact "that a large number of touts were in the habit of loitering in police courts of Bombay, particularly in in the Esplanade and Mazgaon Police Courts." According to his information some of these touts earned a commission of 50 per cent from advocates and he wanted to know what steps Government proposed to take in checking the practice of touts. The Home Member's reply was that to his knowledge there were no touts in these courts. A large number of lawyers' clerks, however, frequented the courts and possibly some of them canvassed work for their masters and also acted as touts. Where such instances were brought to the notice of the court, the Home Member said, action was taken against them under Section 36 of the Legal Practitioners Act.

Riot Tax

The exemption granted to Justices of the Peace in regard to payment of riot tax was also the subject of questions asked by the same member. The Home Member said that as a rule title-holders, and Justices of the Peace were granted exemption in regard to riot tax, but the same was not given to Government pensioners. He admitted that a representation from a Government pensioner had been received by Government to grant him exemption in regard to the tax but Government did not propose to accede to the request.

LAND REFORM IN POLAND

(Continued from page 6).

and smallest holdings receiving additional lots of 2.5 hectar each, it follows that about one-third of the dwarf holdings have been enlarged. Besides that 120,000 new independent agricultural holdings were created, the State coming in aid with credits and building materials.

No precise data are yet available for calculating the economic value of the reform work achieved. An idea may be gained of this value from an approximate calculation which puts the gain from consolidation of patchwork holdings at 50 per cent. as regards the crops, and still more as regards stock breeding. The yield of an acre in Poland is conservatively estimated at 250 zoty a year, of course in somehow normal times; on this basis the consolidation of 3 million hectar of peasant farmland in Poland has increased the value of Crops by 375 million zoty a year.

Liquidation of Debts.

The expense of consolidation, land improvement etc. is advanced in various forms by the State and to be paid of by the landowners or new buyers of land. Until the end of 1925 the money came almost exclusively from budgetary funds; since 1926 the State Land Bank started the issuing of bonds for mortgages and also the giving short-term credits for agricultural purposes. In 1932 a Revolving Fund for Land Reform was created, of which only the balance appears in the budget estimates. At present this fund has a capital of about 900 million zoty. State expenditure for Land Reform totalled 33.4 million zoty up to 1925 and 236.5 million zloty since 1926 and up to April 1st 1933. State credits in various forms amounted to 666.3 million zoty. It became manifest during the economic crisis that a great part of the farms is overcharged with debts, and the Polish Governments therefore started in 1932 an action for agricultural debts conversion which extends in the first line to the new holdings created by parcellation. The conditions of conversion were framed with a view to enable the peasant holders to tide over the hardest times and to guarantee the influx of the reduced interest to the Revolving Fund for Land Reform. Meanwhile the conditions for the repayment of the credits Will be worked out in such a form that the State will be preserved from losses and the debtors will be able to bear the charge. Secretary of Under-State M. Kasinski is of the opinion that the aims might be reached in the best way by fixing an annual rent to be paid to the State by the holders of the farms concerned. This might also offer an opportunity to enact impartibility for such farms and thus to perpetuate the advantageous effect of the reform. Recently a Presidential decree has given to those larger landowners who are encumbered by tax arrears the possibility to give the Treasury land instead of money; in this those landowners would return to solvency and the State would get land for continuing its parcellation action which has slackened during the years of crisis.

In resuming the results of the reform Secretary of Under-State Kasinski points out that in the course of the last seven years one-third of the total programme has been realized and that Poland is continuing the work of rationally organizing agriculture and entrusting it to people who give guarantee of advantageous farming.

THREAT OF N.C.O. IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1.)

has reduced this Assemply to a farce.

The President said that the leader of the House had, already conceded on this point that for healthy and fair debates, the representatives of the departments should be in the House especially during the debates on the Finance Bill when the affairs of any department might be brought under review.

The House sympathised with the hard worked Government members but it was desirable that for these three or four days, the member or Secretary of the Department should be present. He hoped that there would be no further cause for complaint (Applause).

C.-IN-C.'s ABSENCE FROM HOUSE

Mr. Mitra resuming complained that the Commander-in-Chief never attended the Assembly now. The speaker said he was prepared to hand over to Government the complaints he had made, but recalled that he had made similar statements last year, but no information was available as to what action had been taken by Government. Dealing next with the case of detenus Mr. Mitra pleaded that political prisoners should be given better treatment and that detenus kept so long should be released.

He felt that the spirit of patriotism once kindled could not be killed by repression, but Government could devise means of bringing these men round to constitutional methods of agitation. Yet the Government had done nothing in that direction.

Mr. Anklesaria also spoke.

Mr Yamin Khan drew attention to the bad condition of roads in his constituency and urged that the roads in the districts should be kept in as good condition as in towns.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

SPLIT IN KARACHI LABOUR RANKS

KARACHI, March 19.

A split is threatened in labour ranks, as a result of alleged highhandedness of Sjt. Naraindas Ananji Bechar, a labour leader, in matters pertaining to labour. A meeting of the Managing committee of Dock Wirkers Union yesterday passed a resolution expressing indignation at the alleged highhandedness of the Union's President. Sjt. Naraindas Bechar, and expressing no-confidence in him Deputation of tapourers is going round the city, explaining the situation to other unions and workers with a view to taking concerted action.—A. P.

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Chronicle Case In High Court

(Continued from page 12).

working in a hurry, could not be expected to weigh all the considerations that the Magistrate had mentioned.

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that all other questions like the headings, whether the statement was made before or after the sentence was pronounced etc. did not matter at all. The only point on which the case turned was whether the publication amounted to Congress propaganda or a message from a Congress leader. The report as published by the "Chronicle" was a condensed report of Dr. Pattabhi's statement from which certain objectionable portions had been omitted.

Question Of Intention.

The second point made by Mr. Talyarkhan was that before the publication could be held to be an offence under Sec. 14 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Act of 1932, it must be proved that the accused had disobeyed the order intentionally. On this point, Counsel drew their Lordships attention to the fact that when the order was served on the appellant on 8th July 1932, a similar order was simultaneously served the then acting as the editor of the "Chronicle." Later when a new acting editor was appointed, the order was not served on him. From this the Apellant honestly and in a "bona fide" way believed that the order served on him had lapsed. This belief was strengthened by the fact that the Ordinance under which the order was served was no longer in force.

Under these circumstances, Counsel submitted that there was no intention on the part of the Apellant to disobey the order, and without such an intention the Apellant could not be held guilty of the offence.

"Disproportionate Sentence."

Mr. Talyarkhan said that in case their Lordships held that the publication amounted to an offence, he would submit that the sentence of nine months' R. I. was out of all proportion to the offence which would be merely a technical one. He asked their Lordships to consider that for some time before the publication the "Chronicle" had been strenuously advocating the abandonment, and not merely suspension, of the Civil Disobedience movement. The paper had been stressing for an entire change of programme.

Having regard to this fact, as also other considerations he had urged, counsel submitted that there could be no intention to publish anything that would further C. D. movement. Further, at the date of the publication the whole political complexion of the country was quite from what it was at the time the order was served, and there was a general feeling that the Congress programme should be entirely changed, and this feeling was voiced by the "Bombay Chronicle." Under these circumstances, nobody would think that an order issued in 1932 when C. D. movement held the field would still be in force.

On these grounds, Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that the publication was ot an intentional disobedience of the order, and that it did not amount to an offence on the part of the appellant.

Assuming, however, that the publication amounted to an offence, Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that it was only a technical offence, as the object of the prosecution was merely to vindicate their position. In view of this, the offence should be punished with a fine, or if imprisonment was thought necessary, with one day's simple imprisonment. Counsel asked their Lordships to consider that the appellant had already suffered one week's imprisonment as part of his sentence, before he was bailed out on admission of his appeal by the High Court. This should be considered sufficient punishment for him.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ARGUMENTS

Sir Jamshed Kanga, Advocate-General, argued that the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was justified and there was no need to modify it.

The word "before" was inserted in the report with the deliberate intention of showing that Dr. Pattabhi made the statement before conviction so that it could form part of a legal proceeding and thus punishment for publishing Dr. Pattabhi's statement, could be evaded.

The Advocate-General held that the statement of Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya was a "message" and propaganda and, while the accused-appellant pleaded that there was a change in the policy of his paper in favour of the abandonment of the Civil Disobedience Movement, he was, in fact, courting an opportunity to publish the "message" and rendered it pungent by giving it headlines.

Whether the statement was fully published or even if it were filed in a court, it remained propaganda, since all papers, observed the Advocate-General, filed in any court, did not form part of legal proceedings.

Justice Divatia: It ought to have been returned. It is a summons case, and this did not form part of any proceedings.

Sir J.B. Kanga: Yes, it was only filed. How many documents are not being filed in the courts?

Mr. Talyarkhan: But three Madras dailies have published the statement.

Justice Murphy: They may have had an advance copy. (Laughter).

Mr. Talyarkhan: No action was taken against them.

Sir J.B. Kanga: Does my learned friend know, whether they had been served with an order?

Proceeding, the Advocate-General stated that there was no evidence on record to show that the conduct of the accused-appellant was not intentional. It was, deliberately done, and he agreed with the Chief Presidency Magistrate that the Printer and Publisher was at great pains to publish the report somehow, and gave the report clear headlines, which were not found in the Madras papers.

Arguing against any modification in the sentence, Sir J. B. Kanga added that the accused-appellant ought to have expressed regret if he admitted that the publication was not intentional.

MR. TALYARKHAN'S REPLY

Mr. Talyarkhan, in reply, reiterated his contentions. He requested their Lordships to keep in view the change of policy of the paper favouring abandonment of the Civil Disobedience movement, the absence of any intention on the part of the appellant and the disproportion between the offence and the sentence, and the fact that the publication of the report did not amount to propaganda.

He requested the Court in alternatively, to revise the sentence of the Lower Court, which bore no resemblance to the offence, by a nominal punishment by which the ends of justice would have been met.

Their Lordships reserved judgment till Thursday.

Health Recreations Vs. Hospitals

3 Arts Circle held the second special meeting for "Health Recreations vs. Hospitals," on Thursday last. Among those present were H. H. the Maharajah of Bajang, the Begum Saheba of Janjira, Dowager Rani Saheba of Jath, the Sahebzadah the Princes of Rampur, Mrs. Naidu, Sir Richard Temple, Drs. Mrs. Sukhtanker, Mrs. Noronha, Tripathi, Patel and De Sa.

The three speakers Messrs. Kavaleker, Baakza and Pithe presented several aspects of health-giving recreations in preference to hospitals and pointed out that a general uplift in the status of education was incumbent, as, from childhood the principles of maintaining good health should be inculcated through the child's psychology, and for doing this a thorough overhauling of the primary education of the city was necessary, a factor which was completely overlooked in Conferences and other public demonstrations that were organised for the benefit public welfare.

Atiya Begum announced that several doctors and others had expressed a desire to speak, but since they could not go on indefinitely, the third and final meeting would be held on Thursday (22nd inst.) at 6-30 p.m. at Ainwane' Rif'at, when Mrs. Naidu will also speak and Mr. Gilbert Lodge will summarise the proceedings of the three meetings.

"SANGEET DAY"

Atiya Begum further announced "A Great Indian Sangeet Day" to be held on April 2nd (Monday) from 10 to 4-30 p.m. and a concert at 9 p.m. for rendering a programme of classical Instrumental and vocal music, and "nautch."

A. I. Bhutt Brahmins' Conference

The General Conference of All-India Bhutt Brahmans will be held on 30th instant to 1st proximo (April) under the presidentship of Pt. Vishweshwardayalji Bhuttacharya, retired Revenue Superintendent, U. P.

Details regarding it can be had from its head office, Allahabad; or from Pt. Vindeshari Prasad, Assistant Master, Marwadi Commercial School, Bombay No. 2.

IN THE LAND OF EARTHQUAKE

(Continued from Page 6)

were cut off; the telegraph was not working; and the Government did not feel itself competent for the task at that moment But it is now forty days since the occurrence. Surely, it is high-time that things were speeded up.

The 'quake was the natural enemy of the people who were the residents of the soil. We may make a comparison without any ill-will towards any body. If there had been any outside enemy, and devastating a part of a thickly populated province like that of Bihar, what would the Government have done? It is needless to answer. It would have mobilised its forces; got sanction from the Government of India; taken practically a blank cheque from Whitehall; or the Viceroy would have certified all expenditure and they would have "gone at it." It would have done exactly the same thing that the Governments of France, Belgium, Germany and other Continental countries did immediately after the Armistice, for the places devastated in the Great War. But what has the Government done to-day? We are not speaking of individual officers, either district or local. Many of them, be it said to their credit, are helping to the utmost of their resources, with all their heart in the work. They are toiling day and night for ameliorating the sufferings of the people.

NEED FOR SURVEY

Then comes the question of survey of the devastated areas. We mean the survey of the productive land that has been affected by the 'quake. Now, the first thing to be done is to get the sand which has been threatening cultivation examined by competent scientists. An honest opinion, as far as science can find out to-day, should be secured. Survey of only such lands, where the sand affects the cultivation, should be taken up. This is, of course, a geological survey.

There is a further consideration even to this question. The monsoons will bring floods in the river in the lowlands of Bihar. And some of the rivers in the affected areas, viz., Gandak, Kamala, Bhagmati, Lokhandevi, Dhanmati Sikrana and their tributaries will be depositing silt in the fields. This silt may be of some service to the reclamation of land. But at the same time if the floods do not subside soon, then the crops may be endangered. So whether the floods will be a boon or a curse, no body can say to-day. It is only after the monsoons that the real problem of reclamation will be fully understood.

CAPITALISM ON TRIAL.

There is also another aspect to the whole question. The Pundits, who eulogise and sing hallelujahs to the perpetuation of the capitalist system of economy, always maintain that one of the advantages of the system is that it directly helps the largest mass through the capitalists expenditure on his mode of living and the benevolence which he can confer upon the needy. Of course, by an irony of fate—shall we say?—this argument in the quiver of the Pundits of Capitalism is going to be put to the test. Throwing a lakh here and a lakh there will not justify the existence of this system. The entire class of capitalists including their sponsors must stretch every nerve and strive their utmost to bring normal conditions to Bihar. If that is not done, then we can very easily say that to the extent Capitalism fails and the argument in favour of its continuance on this score stands refuted.

The Bettiah Raj has sanctioned, we were given to understand, loans of five lakhs for urban areas— Motihari and Bettiah—and two lakhs for rural areas for reconstruction pjurposes, and without interest for two years. This is only for the reconstruction of buildings Nothing about reclamation yet! The Maharaja of Darbhanga had announced that he was ready to spend 25 lakhs for the rebuilding of Durbhanga. But we have heard nothing further.

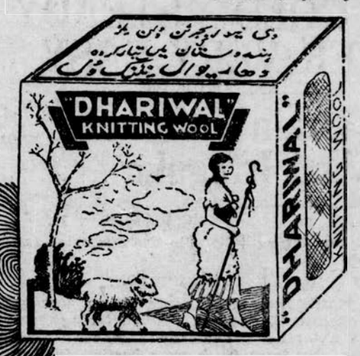
Of the four districts about which we have written, from first hand knowledge we gathered on the spot, we have ascertained, that 30 per cent of land requires reclaiming. It is 40 per cent in Champaran, 50 per cent in Durbhanga and Muzafferpore's Northern Thana; and a few per cent in Monghyr district. But on the whole, 30 per cent can be taken to be the land which to-day requires reclamation from sand. We are not speaking here of lands under water.

In Champaran District, we were told, that 20 per cent or thereabouts of the cultivable land consists of small holdings of ten acres or so. Now these holders will be those who require public or Government help in one form or the other. It may be loans without interest, or actual help. However, probably the reclamation problem in its entirety cannot be gauged to-day,—until the scientists give their verdict and the floods do what they can. Yet reclamation will have to be begun at an early date if the monsoon crops are not to be lost. And these we cannot afford to loose.

When writing of Sitamarhi in Muzafferpore District we said that within two months the shortage of food-stuffs would make famine stare them in the face. But to-day in the Champaran District famine has already overtaken them. We had said when speaking of the Motihari villages that their granaries were empty. The relief agencies are employing ten thousand labourers on roads and other works connected with the repair of earthquake damage. Motihari is not able to cope with this demand for employment.

Can even the Bihar Central Relief Committee cope with the situation that is arising and is to arise with all the violence of the demon of starvation? Not—if Bihar is left to herself and the entire country does not rush to her aid with all her resources!

KNITTING Wools In NEW CARTONS



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AVAILABLE IN MORE THAN FIFTY ATTRACTIVE SHADES.

	Per lb.
Berlin Wools	from 4/4 to 4/8
Super Marls	.. 3/12
Super Fingering Wools	from 3/8 to 3/12
Knitting Yarns	„ 2/6 „ 3/8

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Latest Commercial News

HECTIC FLUCTUATIONS IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 17 Points Down

LONDON GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER VERY EASY

Foreign Grain Markets Quiet And Irregular

BOMBAY, Mar. 19.

On Monday, there were minor fluctuations in the crossrates and the tendency was uncertain.

HECTIC FLUCTUATIONS IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market was much depressed on account of heavy liquidation and absence of demand. Discouraging reports from Washington had a further depressing effect. The trend was downward at first but later there were hectic further fluctuations, perhaps due to the favourable acceptance on the Bankhead Bill by the House of Representatives.

LONDON GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER EASY.

London gold was steady but silver ruled very easy.

WHEAT MARKET QUIET.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat markets presented a quiet tone and prices ruled slightly weak.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE IRREGULAR.

The London Stock Exchange displayed an irregular tendency Gilt edged securities were firmer.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 19.

Previous closing rate	12.13
To-day's opening rate	12.10
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	11.96
Difference	—.17

Broach Expectation ..... Rs. 200

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 19.

Previous closing rate	6.27
To-day's opening rate	6.24
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	6.17
Difference	—.10

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 19.

The downward trend evidence in the New York cotton market yesterweek was continued to-day and discouraging reports from Washington lent further repressing effect to the market. In about two hours' trading a fall of 12 points was registered on account of liquidation and absence of demand.

Operations in May commenced 3 points lower at 12.10 and after an advance of one point prices sagged low on heavy liquidation, May being quoted at 1206. Depressing Liverpool cables and an easier tendency in the Stock Exchange had a further unfavourable effect and May at the time of Liverpool closing was quoted at 1205 and declined further to 11.98 later on.

After two hours trading there were hectic fluctuations, perhaps due to the favourable acceptance of the Bankhead Bill by the House of Representatives. May suddenly jumped up from 11.91 to 11.98 on speculative buying. The market began to move up and down with rapid changes of three to four points and the tendency was upward May rising against as far as 12.05.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11-96 with a decline of 17 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 19.

The following were the opening quotations:—

May (12.21/12.21) 12.10/12.10
July (12.33/12.31) 12.21/12.21
October (12.47/12.46) unquoted.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 19.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American March (6.30) 6.27
American May (6.27) 6.24
Egyptian March (8.58) 8.57
Egyptian May (8.52) 8.51

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 19. 11-0 p.m.

The New York cotton futures opened with a decline of 3 points and eased off further by about 15 to 18 points, so Broach A.M. was traded in at Rs. 200-0 in the Mahajan Association at 11 p.m. There was no business in the Cotton Brokers Association at night.

In many villages of the Amreli district, an epidemic of high fever suspected to be a variant of cerebro-spinal meningitis is prevalent.—United Press.

New Delhi.—The All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held in Delhi on the 24th of March and subsequent days. The Maharaja of Baroda will preside.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 19.

Previous closing	5.09 1/8
To-day's closing	5.10 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 19.

Previous closing	5.09
To-day's opening	5.09
To-day's closing	5.10 1/16
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE.

London, March 19.

Previous closing	77.40
To-day's opening	77.40
To-day's closing	77.50
Difference	+.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

Bombay, March 19.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.09 and later declined to 5.08 7/8 but again improved to 509 3/8.

The closing rate was 5.10 1/16

Franc opened at 77.40 and receded to 77.34.

The closing rate was 77.50

LONDON SILVER

Bombay, March 19.

The market was quietly steady.

	Last Price	To-day's price.
Spot	20 1/4d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	20 5/16d	19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

Bombay, March 19.

	Last Price	To-day's Price
Gold per ounce	£6-16-6	£6-16-6

BULLION

Bombay, March 19.

Influx (1000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-16-6) £6-16-6
Silver (20 1/4d) 19 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

London, March 19.

3 months (29/32 p.c.) 29/32 p.c.
4 months (15/16 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 17 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 3/32) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.83 1/2) 5.83 1/2
New York on Monday	(38.37) 38.50
Berlin on Bombay	(0.96 1/2) 0.96 1/2
London on Milan	(59.43) 59.43
London on Shanghai	(1-4 3/8) 1-4 3/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

London, March 19.

The local Bullion market was closed to-day.

2 PER CENT INCREASE IN COMMODITY INDEX

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.

The wholesale commodity index for February increased by 2 per cent over January, reaching 73.6 which is the highest figure for three years.—Reuter's Extra Special.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 19.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 53 and October at 55 1/4 i.e. about a quarter penny lower than the previous closing. Trading was featureless.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, March 19.

Prices on the Chicago wheat market declined on profittaking and in sympathy with other markets. May was quoted at 87, July at 86 7/8 and Sept. at 88.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, March 19.

Chicago oats were easier. May was quoted at 33 5/8.

Rye was quoted at 51.

LONDON MARKETS

Liverpool, March 19.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p m in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£234 1/4) £232 7/8 easy.
Lead (£11 5/8) £11 7/16 easy.
Electrolytic Copper (35 1/2 to 36) 34 3/4 to 35 1/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70.

RUBBER

Spot (5 1/8) 4 31/32 paid and buyers April-June (5 9/32) 5 1/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 5/16) £11 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Mar-April (£11 £11 sellers.
Linseed La Plata March-April £9 3/8)
Rapeseed Toria March-April (£9 3/8) £9 1/4 sellers.

JUTE

First Market Arrival Continent New Crop March-April (£16 3/16) £16 1/8 sellers.
Dundee March (unquoted) £18 1/4
Lightning March (unquoted) £17

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTES RULE QUIET

Coals Unchanged And Teas Are Steady

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Jute Shares ruled quiet on re-opening of the market and moderate business resulted. Coals were unchanged. Teas were steady. In Miscellaneous both Kumardhubi ordy. and pref were in good demand while others shewed no change. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 87/12; 3½ per cent. loan 1947/50 97/8; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 102/13 small lot; 4½ per cent loan 1955/60 107/8 small lot; 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 115/4 small lot; 4 per cent. Punjab Bonds 1948 102 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1270; Imperial Bank conty. 311 small odd lot.

Railway:—Darjeeling Himalayan ordy. 54.

Cottons:—Kesoram ordy. 3/8; Kesoram pref. 109/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 16/14; Burrakur ordy. 14/10; New Beerbhoom 11/12; New Manbhoom 20/4; Raneegunge 41/8; Standard 25/8 cum div.

Jutes:—Adamjee pref 105; Bally ordy 183 small lot; Barnagore ordy 158 small lot; Budge Budge 30[illegible]; Champdany 155; Cheviot 229/8; Clive ordy 29/6; Fort William 278; Gourepore ordy 458; Hooghly ordy 60; Howrah ordy 55/4; Hukumchand 13/6; India 233; Kamarhatty ordy 548; Kamarhatty pref 119; Lansdowne ordy 151 small lot; Naihati ordy 418/8; National 24/12 small lot; Nuddea 28/10 small lot; Orient 215/8; Presidency 5/10; Reliance 78/6; Union 457/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy New issue 15; Cuttack 5/12; Burn and Co., ordy 225; Arthur Butler pref. 13/4; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 119 small lots; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 57;

Associated Hotels pref 79 small lots; B. I. Corporation pref. 134 cum di.; Calcutta Ice Association 10/8; Titaghur paper ordy 15/13; Camperdown pressing 128; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 9/14.

Sugar Shares:—Carew & Co., 16/6; Cawnpore ordy 31/4; Champaran 20/10; New Savan 13/4 small lot; Samastipore 10/2 small lot

Teas:—Naga Hills 18/8 cum div; Namburnadi pref. 14/4; Tezpore ord. 10.

Debentures:—4 per cent. 1910/40 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 101/8.—A.P.

The Amritdhara Pharmacy has been allowing every year ample concession to its buyers on its anniversaries. Since last year the period of concession has been extended. Now every one can buy medicines and books of the Pharmacy on concession rates upto 31st March, 1934.

REVIVAL OF DEMAND IN HOME SECURITIES

Large Business In Cocoa

WALL STREET EASY AND DULL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 19.

The Stock Exchange in opening new account brought the revival of demand practically in all home securities, especially railways which advanced substantially. Leading Kaffirs and West Africans also strengthened afresh but other sections were mostly dull in sympathy abroad.

Commodities were generally dull, though large business was don in coacoa. Rubber after easiness on revival of unfavourable restriction sentiment, coupled with apprehensions of native production in Dutch East Indies, closed firm owing to the improved demand.

Wall Street was easy and dull; considerable nervousness prevailed pending various developments at Washington.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 19.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £90 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 19.

Giltedgeds after being easier became firmer. Homerails were firm on numerous repurchases. Industrials generally were firmer. Other sections were quiet and irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 7/8) £79 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 5/8) £110 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 3/8) dol 11 1/4
International Holding (dol 2 3/8) dol 2 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/4) dol 7 1/8
Musical Industries (24-9) 24-7 1/2
Pranchin John (35-4 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (36-1 1/2) 34-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (93-3) 93-4 1/2
Swedish Match (9-6) 9-6
Dunlop Rubber (49-6) 49-1 1/2
University Ordinary (24-1 1/2) 24-0
Ford Motors (28-0) 28-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£10 1/4) £10 3/8
British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6
Camera 'A' (£8 1/8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (118-4 1/2) 118-3
P and O S N Co. Defd (18-10 1/2) 18-10 1/2
Distillers (88-6) 88-6
British Celonese (14-0) 14-3
British Celonese (13-10 1/2) 14-3
J and P Coats Ordinary (61-6) 61-6
Courtanks Ordinary (51-0) 50-3 Ex. Div.
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-3) 12-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-3) 9-3
Inter Nickels (25 7/8) 25 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£109 £109

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£56 1/2) £58 3/4
L M S Ord (£26) £28
L N E R Refd (£9 7/8) £10 1/4
Southern Defds (£26) £28 1/4
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£126 3/4) £126 3/4
London Board 'C' Stock (£77 1/2) £77 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 19. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (78 3/4) £78 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 3/4 £90 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 1/2 premium) 1 1/2 premium
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111 1/8) £111 1/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-0) 29-0
Doran Tea (57-6) 57-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-3) 38-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydroog (67-6) 62-6 Ex. Div.
Burma Corporation (14-6) 14-3 Ex. Div
Rio Tintos (£18) £17 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (46-6) 46-6
Rand Mines (130-0) 130-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19-4 1/2) 18-9
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-3) 26-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Anglo-Persian (51-3) 50-7 1/2
Burma Oil (92-6) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (10-10 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Shell Transport (53-9) 53-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£22 1/2) £22

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 19.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges:

General Motors (dol 37 3/4) dol 38 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15) dol 14 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 52 1/2) dol 50 7/8
United States Steel preference (dol 92) unquoted.

BANGALORE, C. & M. STATION

Opinion Divided On Retrocession Question

BANGALORE, March 19.

The opinion of the local mercantile community is sharply divided on the question of the retrocession of the assigned tract known as the "Civil and Military Station." Bangalore, to the Mysore Darbar. The Trades Association has issued a memorandum opposing retrocession, while the Bangalore Commercial Association (claiming a large membership representing a good majority of business houses, both wholesale and retail) adopted resolutions at a general meeting last night, Haji Alimuhammad Sait presiding, which expressed greatful appreciation of the assurances already given to their deputation by the Diwan, Sir Mirza Ismail, in this connection, and opining that the Association "saw no reason why retrocession under such circumstances and on those lines should not be welcomed."

The meeting also expressed gratitude to the Hon. Colonel Plowden (British Resident in Mysore) for his assurances of doing everything possible to secure the necessary safeguards when the provisional decision on the main question was reached with the Mysore Durbar, and for his promising to place before the Association and other public bodies in the station fuller particulars.

The Association resolved not to commit itself to any definite views regarding safeguards and other details, pending the receipt of the promised "fuller information."—A.P.

NEW RESIDENT OF JAIPUR

JAIPUR, March 19.

It is understood that Major Leslie Eric Barton, a former Political Agent in Deoli, and now Agent in Kolhapur State, has been appointed to act as Resident of Jaipur and Western States of Rajputana in place of Mr. A. C. Lothian, who officiates as A.G.G. in Rajputana in the absence of Colonel G. D. Ogilvie, who is proceeding to England on six months leave.

Mr. Barton takes over charge from Mr. Lothian on April 5 after which the latter proceeds to Mount Abu to relieve Colonial Ogilvie.—A.P.

(Continued from col. 7).

owned by Government should be made eligible for the same concessions in respect of water charge as private institutions and lastly the B.D.D. chawls should also be liable to pay water and halalkore taxes.

The main provisions of the bill have been drafted in the light of recommendations.

The third reading of the bill to amend the Maternity Act was also passed.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday.

Town Duty On Cotton To Go

Bill Passes Three Readings: Abolition Takes Effect From April 1

Govt. Assure Grant Of Moratorium In Shape Of Reduced Interest Charges On Loans To Municipality

A moratorium in the shape of reduction of interest charges on loans advanced to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to compensate, to some extent, the loss of revenue sustained by it as a result of the abolition of the town duty on cotton, was promised by Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatuliah, the Finance Member in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday.

Amidst cheers the Council passed all the three readings of the Bill to abolish the cotton duty which had been held responsible for the diversion of trade from Bombay.

The duty will be abolished as from April 1, and as a result the Bombay Municipality and Government will lose a substatial source of revenue. The tax was being shared in the proportion of four-sevenths to the Municipality and three-sevenths to the Government of Bombay.

"I hope the abolition of the Town Duty will bring prosperity not only to the city of Bombay but to the whole presidency."

This declaration was made by Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatullah, the Finance Member, in moving the first reading of the bill to abolish the Town Duty on cotton, in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday.

The Bill will come in force as from April 1.

In commending the Bill to the acceptance of the house the Finance Member said that Government had decided to abolish the Town Duty in response to public opinions and wishes expressed in favour of its abolition by all sections of the House.

By agreeing to the step Government were sacrificing a revenue of about 10½ lakhs a year. But in spite of that they had decided to do away with the duty "for the greatest good of the greatest number."

"I hope the other side of this House will realise that we have reciprocated to their wishes. I am sure this action of ours will lead to universal satisfaction" concluded the Finance Member.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole pointed out that as a result of the abolition of the town duty the Bombay Municipality would suffer a loss of about 9 lakhs a year. The City Municipality he said, had already a deficit budget.

Finance Member: "So have we."

Mr. Bole "But the Bombay Government is a mighty Government (Laughter.) That is not the case with the Corporation. Government can impose taxes and make up the deficit."

The speaker wanted Government to give prompt financial assistance to Corporation, otherwise the finances of that body would suffer seriously.

Major W. Ellis Jones (Nominated non-official) congratulated Government for rising to occasion, and helping to stop the diversion of trade from Bombay.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha (Nominated non-official) in supporting the Bill said:—

I would also like to take this opportunity of putting before Government the difficult position in which the Bombay Municipality will find themselves as a result of the Town Duty being abolished. As the Finance Member remarked on a previous occasion, if the budget cannot be balanced, additional taxation must be resorted to. That is exactly the position of our Municipality and some means must be found to enable them to make good the deficit that will occur through loss of revenue from Town Duty.

"HELP TO COTTON-GROWERS."

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik (Surat) said that Government had probably for the first time come forward to abolish a taxation which they had levied seven years ago. He thought the abolition of the duty would also benefit the cotton growers of Gujerat.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Millowners) welcomed the step taken by Government in obedience to the wishes of the House even though late in the day. He hoped Government would maintain the same attitude towards the agriculturists who had been clamouring for relief.

The Thakore of Kerwada also supported the Bill on the ground that it would afford relief to agriculturists.

Mr. W. G. Lily (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) was of opinion that the whole commercial community would bless the measure. The speaker wanted Government to look into the question of unfair competition of Kathiawar Ports which was another cause of the diversion of trade from Bombay. He called for immediate action on the part of the Government of India in the matter.

Khan Bahadur Khurho complained that the abolition of the cotton duty did not benefit Sind in the least, as all the cotton produced in Sind was exported from Karachi. He referred to the reduction of railway freight in Bombay, and said the North Western Railway being under the influence of the Punjab Government maintained an unfavourable attitude in regard to granting reduction in railway freight in Sind. He hoped the Government of Bombay would come to the assistance of the Sind agriculturists also.

Mr. A. N. Surve was the only member to oppose the bill.

PLEA FOR COMPENSATION.

He said he was not prepared to vote for the abolition of the cotton duty until Government gave a guarantee that the Bombay Municipality would be compensated for the loss of revenue due to the abolition of the tax. He pointed out that the finances of the Corporation were not at all in a satisfactory way and it would be a serious loss to the municipality if this source of revenue was cut off. The municipal taxation had reached the maximum limit, and unless Government compensated them in some way, it would not do to abolish the tax.

His motion for postponing the consideration of the Bill was put to vote and lost.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

In the course of his reply the Finance Member, was happy that the House had almost unanimously supported the bill for the abolition of cotton duty. He thought that the abolition of the tax would benefit agriculturists and also help in relieving unemployment to a certain extent.

Referring to the question of the loss of revenue to the Municipality he said that more than the municipality it was the Government which would lose its revenue by the abolition of the duty. He declared that Government had already reduced the rate of interest on loans, advanced to Municipality. Next year the Development loan of the Municipality was to be converted.

Government, would in any case, consider the question of granting a moratorium in the shape of reduction of interest charges.

As regards the complaint of Mr. Lely about the competition of Kathiawar ports the Finance Member assured the representatives of the business community that the Government of Bombay would stand behind them in any representation they might make to the Government of India on the subject, because the prosperity of Bombay meant the prosperity of Government of India and the prosperity of the Municipal Corporation.

The motion for the first reading of the bill was then passed.

The second and third reading of the bill having been passed, amidst cheers, the bill became law.

The Council then referred to a Select Committee the Government bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, the first reading of which was moved by Khan Bahadur Cooper, the Minister for Local-Self Government.

The Bill contemplates the removal of some of the difficulties and anomalies in the working of certain sections of the Act. This matter had been engaging the attention of the Corporation and at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner Government appointed a Committee to discuss what changes should be made in the system under which municipal taxes are assessed on Government properties in Bombay. The recommendations made by the Committee mainly were that Government residential properties incluidig military officers' rentable quarters should be made legally liable for water tax and halalkore tax. Secondly that charitable and religious institutions

(Continued in col. 5).

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 19.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part on higher Liverpool closing advices but reached later on long liquidation and Southern selling

The delay over the Bankhead Bill and threatened labourer trouble in the Automobile industry are causing anxiety and tired liquidation in cotton is having depressing effect. It is reported that owing to approach of planting period, farmers are also selling out their holdings and basis are weakening. The offerings are taken up scale down by spinners and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range without any definite tendency. It is also reported that there exisst a section in the U S Congress which is against the Bankhead Bill and silver legislation. President Roosevelt has powers to act in case of need but unless and until there is absolute need he is not inclined to make use of the powers granted to him by the Congress. Trade reports are generally favourable but in the absence of any fresh development at Washington and impending labour trouble, speculative element is inclined to await further developments.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 6 points with May delivery 12.21 in sympathy with Liverpool closing advices. There was scattered long liquidation which in cnnjunction with Southern selling resulted n a decline of 11 points from the opening level. Later on there was scattered trade buying and the market closed at a net decline of one to three points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.35c

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a scattered long liquidation and closed at a decline of 2 points. Spo cotton prices were reduced by 2 points to 12.25c

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW

Trading was quiet and prices moved in a narrow margin, awaiting action in connection with the Bankhead Bill or a fresh incentive. Apart from a little trade buying, price fixing and a moderate volume of hedge selling, business was attributed largely to scattered tired long liquidation or technical re-adjustments.

Following active buying during January and February, trade demand was confined to scale down orders, pending development of the coming crop or business prospects. The spot basis in the South has shaded somewhat in some cases, probably against small offerings of better grades pledged as collateral security for ten-cent loans, but there was no general weakening of the spot situation.

The broadening of differences between American and Indian prices is arousing comment on the relatively cheaper Indian cotton and is causing a disposition to scale down the estimates of the world's consumption of American qualities.

The goods market was quiet with buyers awaiting developments in the proposed reduction in the working hours or better ideas regarding the raw-material price prospects.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York highest 12.21 +06 (10 a.m.) Lowest 12.10—05 (11-41 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.27+02 (11-59 a.m.) Lowest 6.23—02 (14-24 a.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Market still waiting on American legislation; delay plus possibility labour troubles America caused little liquidation but effects offset by favourable reports general trade.

New York: Trading narrow, awaiting developments Washington.

New York: (Dated 16-3-34): Market dull, cloths stagnant, selling basis, slightly easier, domestic business unsettled account pending strike. uncertainty President's ability control Congress; looks somewhat lower.

Messrs. Langley and Co have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

Delay in passing Bankhead Bill and possibility labour troubles America offset by favourable reports general conditions

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Quiet trading market without feature, awaiting events Washington.

New York: Disturbances and threatened automobile strike causes easiness stocks reflected in cotton. Farm offerings increase as planting time approaches easily absorbed by trade requirement. Bankhead Bill and silver legislation pending opposition increasing.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Mar. 19.

F.P. Bales.	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 17-3-34	6649000	7389000
Receipts Yesterday 17-3-34	17000	10000
Exports to date 17-3-34	5930000	6038000
Stock at Ports 16-3-34	7233000	4451000
Stock Interior Towns 16-3-34	706000	1932000
Stock Liverpool 16-3-34	1030000	870000
Visible Supply 16-3-34	7536000	9006000
Quantity in Sight 16-3-34	10293000	11123000
Quantity out of Sight 16-2-34	9313000	8921900

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, March 19.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point on Saturday with May delivery 6.24. The market was quiet and featureless. There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of one point from the opening level and May delivery reached the lowest level of the day 6.23 during the first hour. Later on there was improved demand and trade calling which with shortage of contracts resulted in a rise of 4 points from the lowest level. The market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points to 6.58d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly active with a scattered buying. Prices closed at a rise of 2 points with March 5.04, May 4.96 and July 4.89.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet in sympathy with lower Alexandria advices. Sakels futures were quiet and irregular and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points for near months while distant deliveries closed unchanged Spot Sakels declined 10 points to 8.76d. Uppers futures closed at a decline of 3 points to a rise of one point. Spot Upper cotton prices lost 19 points to 7.05d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy with increased selling Sakels futures closed at a decline of 18 to 10 points with March 15.36 and January 15.78. Ashmouni futures were also easy and closed at a decline of 8 to 10 points with December 12.42.

HESITATING MOOD

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"The hesitating mood displayed recently by the Cotton markets generally and New York in particular, with a good deal of realising, was followed yesterday by another outburst of liquidation and a corresponding sharp setback which is fully reflected here in Liverpool. This is largely due

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Final Ginnings

The final ginning returns of the American cotton crop for the season 1933-34 will be issued by the U.S. Bureau of the Census on Tuesday the 20th March and the same will be received here at night.

to Washington reports hinting at a modification of the Bankhead Bill by raising the amount to 10 million bales, with othe changes in the direction of greater workability, but probably of less drastic contorl. Sentiment has been rather unsettled owing to this production control uncertainty, but now that a modification of some sort appears likely, it is only natural that it should dislodge some contracts, both Futures and Actual, which were held for higher prices.—"From a Liverpool friend's cotton letter.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 19

The local bullion market remained closed in honour of the death of a member of the Exchange Shanghai advices were unchanged and nominal quotations were as under:

Spot Silver	55-12-0
April	61-10-0
May	61-12-0
Spot Gold	33-13-0
April	33-13-6
May	33-13-9

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

SHANGHAI, March 19

T T on London

Previous closing 1-4 3/8

To-day's opening 1-4 3/8

To-day's closing 1-4 3/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Khandesh	bales.	696
Central India		1,044
Barsi-Nugger		232
Hyderabad-Gaorani		117
Berar		1,734
Central Provinces		402
Dhollera		937
Rajputana		147
Sind-Punjab		847
Broach		1,711
Compta Dharwar		41
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		5
Egyptians		308
East Africans		3,116
Total Cotton	Cwts.	11,337
Wheat		22,568
Linseed		19,046
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds		398
Gingellyseed		1,578
Poppyseed		31
Groundnuts		14,080
Castorseed		8,550
Rice		50,865
Myrabollams		2,531
Cottonseed		3,772
Gram		268
Jeowar		902
Barley		25
Bajree		268
	Tons.	
Coal		2,641

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Mar. 19.

The Share Bazar opened firm to-day with general buying but as soon as the demand was satisfied there was heavy longo liquidation which resulted in a steady decline. Indian Cements were an exception Andhra Shares declined to Rs. 1410/ from Rs. 1422. Power shares after opening at Rs. 1018/12 gave way to Rs. 1005/4 while next settlement was about Rs. 7/ higher. Bombay Burma shares

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar 19

Bombay Dyeing 773 76 71 65
Century 239 27 28 223/2
Central India 270 72 70 66 265
Colaba 82 83/2
Kohinoor 140 37 38 36
New Great 136 34 131/14
Simplex 87 85-10
Swadeshi 195 86 90 188
Bundi 28-2 27/15
I Cement 356 60 55 65 58 61 58 358
T Steel Defd 215 16 15 213/2
T Steel Ord 56-14 57 56-12 14 6
B Steam 273 72
B Burma 435 15 17 20 11
Tata Hydro xd 145 144/6
Andhra 1422 10 13 1411
Tram ord 142-3 141-14
Tata Power 1018 1011 1001 6 995 997

opened at Rs. 435/ declyned to Rs. 415/. These fluctuations show that there was a marked absence of any buying. At the decline the market was steady. To-day's drop has improved the technical situation and while we believe that the present decline may be carried a little further we think it safe to buy on any further decline with a view to average purchases on further declines.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 19.

		Rs. as
100	Ahm. Advance	268/2
500	Bom. Cotton	20 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	765 0
250	Bradbury	60 0
100	Century	223 2
100	Central India	265 0
100	Colaba	83 2
100	Gokak	115 10
100	Crescent	7 0
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	401 4
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Elphinstone	N 3 8
100	Finlay	68 8
1000	Framji Petit	95 0
100	Gokak	116 4
1000	Hindustan	1625 0
50	Kastoorchand	8 0
100	Indore	123 12
100	Khatau	55 8
100	Kohinoor	136 4
250	Laxmi	715 0
100	Madhowji	4 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	425 0
250	Model	48 4
50	Mysore	90 0
200	New Great	131 14
100	Osmanshahi	N60 0
100	Phoenix	260 0
25	Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000	Sholapur	2800 0
50	Simplex	80 0
100	Swadeshi	188 2
100	Swan	37 8
25	Tata	9 14
500	Vishnu	1437 8
1000	Western.....	731 4
	BANKS	
50-00	Baroda	89 4
22-50	Central	24 0
500	Imperial	1265 0
125-500	Imp. County	315 0
50-100	India	105 4
5	Union	4-8-8
	CEMENTS	
10	Bundi	27 15
70	Gwalior	90 8
25	Indian	358 12
40	Katni Def.	1181 4
10	Katni Ord	396 4
75	Okha	163 12
10	Punjab	17 14
100	Shahbad	315 10
70	United	79 12
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	10 12
15-75	New India	28 14
200	Oriental	3790 0
10-100	Bulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC	
10	Ahmedabad Old	143 12
1000	Andhra Balley	1411 4
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	141 14
100	Bombay Suburban	130 0
10	Broach	10 8
100	Karachi	203 2XD
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hydro XD	144 1
1000	Tata Power	996 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantej	782 8
100	C. Province	80 0
100	Dhon. Baramati	83 0
100	Gujarat	57 8
100	Mandra Bhon.	82 0
100	Pachora Jamner	77 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	82 0
500	Tapti Valley	736 4
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	17 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	233 2
75	Tata Steel Ord.	56 6
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	190 0
50	Belapur Sugar	135 10
100	Bombay Steam	272 8
125	Bombay Burma	411 4
50	Bombay Burma County	142 8
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	2-9-3
50	Bombay Telephone	37 12
100	Ind Bleaching	131 4
100	Indian Radio Def.	541 4
100	Indian Radio Ord.	485 0
1000	Port Canning	572 8
15	Scindia t	9 10
30	Tata Construction	63 8
25	Tata Oil	17 12
	PREF. SHARES.	
7	per cent Andhra Vly	1235 0
6	per cent Bom. Steam	270 0
7	per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	79 8
5	per cent Central India (T. F.)	461
7	per cent. Katni 1st.	121 4
7	per cent. Katni 2nd (TF)	137 8
7½	per cent Punjab Cement	14 0
7	per cent Tata Hydro XD	123 2
7½	per cent Tata Power	1260 0
6	per cent Tata Steel 1st	163 12
6	per cent Tata Steel 1st 2nd (b)	65 10 121 4
5½	per cent Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7	per cent Vishnu	835 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 19

Following a small decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened quiet but steady with Broach A-M delivery quoted Rs. 202/8. There was scattered long liquidation which resulted in a small decline to Rs. 201/12. The tone of the market was fairly steady. Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. Rs. 202
Broach J-A. Rs. 207
Oomra March Rs. 175/8
Oomra May Rs. 176/4
Oomra July Rs 178/4
Bengal March Rs. 133
Bengal May Rs. 136
Bengal July Rs. 139

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

	To-day	Total
Bengal March	500	14,400
Oomra March	1,400	6,300

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	145/48	...
Bengal Fine	142/44	...
Bengal F.G.	139/41	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	142/44	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	139/41	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	189/92	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	189/92	...
Pundhurna Fine	182/84	...
Yeotmal Fine	181/83	...
Arvi Fine	181/83	...
Ellichpur Fine	181/83	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	175/77	...
Khamgaon Fine	175/77	...
Mulkapur Fine	169/73	...
Khandesh Fine	167/71	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	167/71	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	178/80	...
Broach Fine	210/12	...
Punjab/American	219	...
Punjab/American mix	210	...
Cambodia	...	257
Miraj/Sangli	...	167/72
Compta Good	...	172
Jinja	328	...
Busoga	332	...
Manza	322	...

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal.—				
U.P. ...	145	141	137	132
Panjab ...	145	141	137	132
Rajputana ...	145	141	137	132
Oomra No.				
3	182	179	177	174 ...
C.P. No. 1	195	192	190	187 ...
C.P. No 2	188	185	183	180 ...

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

300 Toyomankwak Dabhoi 10 on
212 A. Damodar C P No. 1 old 177
400 A. Damodar Itola 187
300 A. Damodar Itola 187
100 A. Damodar Pandharpur 2 on
131 Viram Ludhu Ellichpur 183
61 Kotak and Co., Manabudar 175/34
100 G G Kaisha and Co., Anjangaon 179 1/4
137 Madhavji Mill Maheipur old 145
100 Cotton Agent Akola 176 1/8
200 Bruel & Co., Khamgaon 176 1/2
372 Toyomankwak Itola 209

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 17

Broach A/May opening 201 3/4; highest 202 1/2; lowest 201 1/2; close 202 1/2

Broach J/Aug opening 207 1/4; highest 208; lowest 207; close 207 3/4

Oomra March opening 175 1/2; highest 175 3/4; lowest 175 1/2; close 175 3/4

Oomra May opening 176; highest 176 1/2; lowest 176; close 176 1/2

Oomra July opening 178; highest 178 3/4; lowest 178; close 178 3/4

Bengal March opening 134 1/2; highest 134 1/2; lowest 133 1/2; close 133 1/2

Bengal May opening 136 1/2; highest 137; lowest 136 1/2; close 137

Bengal July opening 139 1/2; highest 140; lowest 139 1/2; close 140

Tejimandi for Broach A/May Rs. 5 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/Aug Rs. 19

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

New York Liverpool: Liverpool New York May 111 at Cross Rate 5.09 1/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/May 202 Liverpool May 6.24 Rs. 69 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/May 202 New York May 12 13 Rs. 62 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.09 1/8

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Half Yearly Dividend

The National Bank of India Ltd., Bombay has received the following advice by cable from their London office:

"Proposed Dividend for half year 20 per cent per annum equal to 25 per share making 20 per cent for year, less Income Tax, placing £50,000 to Officers Pension Fund, carrying forward £249,789."

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	20
Amer Forn Power Com	10
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	24
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	46
Consolidated Gas	39
American Tel and Tel	119
Western Union Telg	55 1/2
Radio Corp	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	37
Baltimore and Ohio R R	30
Erie R R	22
Pennsylvania R R	35
Union Pacific R R	127
Great North Pfd	29
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	47
Distillers Seagram	20
Amr Tobacco B	70
Japanese 6 1/2 per cent 1954	90 1/2
Dffiupont	96
Japanese 5 1/2 per cent 1954	78 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	43
United States Steel	51 1/2
American Smelting	43
Int Nickel of Canada	26
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/4
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvestor	41
General Motors	36 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
Goodyear Tyre	37
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	31
Socony	17
Plymouth Oil	15
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	27 1/2
National City Bank	29 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	485
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am	38
General Foods	34
Tokyo Electric 6 per cent 1953	67 1/2

Market irregular with downward tendency.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 19

B C Rate T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 March.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-May

Banks selling T T 1/6 June-July.

Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 15th Apr-May

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 263 1/2

Banks selling T T 261 1/2

Banks buying T T 260 3/8

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 579

Banks buying D D 589

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 56 3/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 79

Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 102 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 91 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 56 1/8

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 95 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.09 1/4 17th instant

Shanghai/London 1/4 3/8 19th instant

Japan/London 1/2 7/32 19th instant

London/Paris 77.37 17th instant

London/Belgium 21.84 17th instant

London/Switzerland 15.77 17th instant

London/Italy 59.43 17th instant

London/Berlin 12.83 17th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 17th instant

London/New York 5.09 17th instant

Amsterdam/London 7.56 17th instant

Java/London 7.52 17th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—

Quiet.

Gold £6-16-5 16th instant £6-16-6 17th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 16th instant 20 1/4 17th instant

Silver London Forward 20 1/8 16th instant 20 5/16 17th nistant

Silver New York Ready 45 7/8 16th instant 45.80 17th instant

London discounts 3 mos 7/8 per cent 16th instant 15/16 per cent 17th instant

London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 16th instant 1 1/16 per cent 17th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.

3 Mos 2 p.c.

6 Mos. 2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

COMMODITIES OUTLOOK

Messrs M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:

Cotton: "Market tired awaiting fresh developments passing Bankhead Bill."

London Rubber: "No change in views certain press reports depressing market but best sources say Dutch agreed among themselves and now remains for British Government to do their part."

London Sugar: "Price appears reasonable and still hold favorable opinion long run."

Liverpool Wheat: "Still favor market long run but no immediate hurry make purchases."

Linseed Oil: "No change in opinion."

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/10; Lowest Rs. 25/9/6; Closing Rs. 25/11/3

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 22/11; Highest Rs. 22/11/6; Lowest Rs. 22/9; Closing Rs. 22/10/6.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following weekly Bullion report dated London Feb. 28:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190,979,339 on the 21st instant as compared with £190,903,256 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market the amounts of gold on offer were on rather a smaller scale, although £3,900,000 was disposed of during the week. Supplies were taken for the United States of America, but movements of the exchanges have tended to lessen the margin, the prices quoted yesterday and to-day being practically on parity.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	per fine ounce.
Feb. 22nd	136s/1d.
,, 23rd	136s/5.1/2d.
,, 24th	136s/6d.
,, 26th	136s/5d.
,, 7th	136s/7d.
,, 28th	137s/1d.
Average.	136s/6.25d.

	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
Feb 22nd	12s/5.83d.
,, 23rd	12s/5.42d.
,, 24th	12s/5.37d.
,, 26th	12s/5.46d.
,, 27th	12s/5.28d.
,, 28th	12s/4.73d.
Average.	12s/5.35d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 19th instant to mid-day on the 26th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Germany	1,578,758
Netherlands	376,047
Belgium	96,150
France	14,366,637
Switzerland	976,577
British South Africa	1,014,914
British West Africa	60,601
British India	1,592,457
British Malaya	27,676
China	634,295
Hongkong	35,625
Australia	210,688
U S A	9,464
Other countries	60,703
	£20,640,892

EXPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	23,341
Belgium	5,000
France	55,652
Switzerland	39,459
Austria	27,150
U. S. A.	15,350,363
Saudi Arabia	10,000
	£15,510,965

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £1,108,000. The s.s. "Ranpura" carries £1,037,000 of which £482,000 is consigned to London and £555,000 consigned to New York, and the dola 3. "President Harrison" has £71,000 consigned to New

SILVER.

On continued demand from the Indian Bazaars and speculators, prices showed a further advance, and 20.5/8d for cash and 20.11/16d for two months' delivery, were reached on the 23rd instant. Up to this point sellers had been very hesitant but subsequently China offered more freely and, as a result, prices reacted rather sharply, declining to 20.3/16d and 20.1/4d for the respective deliveries by yesterday. New York has operated both ways during the week but Continental operations have been less in evidence.

In the course of his budget speech yesterday at Delhi, the Indian Finance Minister announced that it was proposed to reduce the duty on silver imported into India from 7.1/2 annas to 5 annas per ounce; another matter of interest to the market is the news that both China and Canada have decided to ratify the Silver Agreement reached in London last July.

Following this, the market hardened, general buying and reluctance on the part of sellers resulting to-day in a sharp rise of 1/2d, prices being fixed at 20.11/16d for cash and 20.3/4d for two months' delivery; these prices are the highest since 8th December, 1931.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 19th instant to mid-day on the 26th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Soviet Union (Russia)	22,248
Germany	24,682
British West Africa	7,241
Canada	10,351
U. S. A.	31,375
Japan	7,085
Nicaragua	2,010
Other countries	5,277
	£ 110,269

EXPORTS

	£
Germany	4,673
Syria	6,220
Persia	10,150
British India	17,270
French Possessions in India	4,580
New Zealand	9,910
Other countries	6,143
	£ 55,946

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. st.

	Cash delivery.
Feb. 22nd	20.1/2d.
,, 23rd	20.5/8d.
,, 24th	20.9/16d.
,, 26th	20.3/8d.
,, 27th	20.3/16d.
,, 28th	20.11/16d.
Average.	20.490d.

	Two Months' delivery.
Feb. 22nd	20.9/16d.
,, 23rd	20.11/16d.
,, 24th	20.5/8d.
,, 26th	20.7/16d.
,, 27th	20.1/4d.
,, 28th	20.3/4d.
Average.	20.552d.

IN NEW YORK.

	(per ounce .999 fine)
Feb. 21st	46.3/8 cents.
,, 22nd	closed
,, 23rd	46.5/8 ,,
,, 24th	46.7/16 ,,
,, 26th	45.7/8 ,,
,, 27th	46.1/4 ,,

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 22nd instant to the 28th instant was dol. 5.10. and the lowest dol. 5.06.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 24th instant consisted of about 153,000,000 ounces in sycee, 350,000,000 dollars and 17,200 silver bars, as compared with about 156,700,000 ounces in sycee, 350,000,000 dollars and 15,440 and silver bars on the 17th instant.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar 19

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	87-12-6
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	87-12-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	102-14-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	102-15-6
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	115
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	115-1

TAXFREE.

4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	102-4
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	114 4
5 1/2 p.c 1938 Mysore	109 4
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B D L	105-12
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	97-4-6
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100 7
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102 12
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	100 14
4 1/2 p.c. 1955 60 Cash	107 12
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107 5
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107 10
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103 5
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107 15
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B Cash	105 5

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	96 8
4 p.c M. Deb. 1974	96 0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	107 0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	118 12
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	118 12
6 1/2 p.c. B.I.T 1937	108 0

3 1/2 per cent paper opened at 87-9 improved to 87-14-6 and closed steadily as above.

3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 87-9 and advanced to Rs. 87-14-6. At this level there some liquidation and the market closed at 87-12-6

COME TO PIRWARI

(Bombay's Beautiful Lido)

Luxury Launch "LAKSHMI" will leave Gateway of India (Apollo Bunder) at 3-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 21st March, 1934, and return at 9 p.m.

Fare per person Rs. 1-8-0. Children at Half Rates.

Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1934

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS IN "CHRONICLE" PRINTER'S CASE

Counsel On Magistrate's "Curious Omission"

"NOTHING MORE THAN BARE REPORT OF CASE"

No Intentional Disobedience Of Order, Says Talyarkhan

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Divatia sitting in Criminal Revision heard the appeal on Monday of Kesharinath Ramkrishna Gandhre, Printer and Publisher of "The Bombay Chronicle" to set aside the sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for alleged disobedience of an order under the Emergency Powers Act.

After hearing arguments their Lordships reserved judgment, which will be delivered on Thursday.

The offence related to the alleged disobedience of an order dated 8th July 1932 issued by the local Government under Sec. 4 of the Bombay Special Powers Ordinance X of 1932 directing him to abstain from the publication of any matter which was by way of Congress Propaganda or messages from persons arrested or confined in jail in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the Appellant, and the Advocate-General for the Crown.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that when the order was passed, the Act was not in force, though the Ordinance under which the order was made, was there. The publication in respect of which the prosecution was launched was a report of Dr. Pattabhi's statement made at his trial in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Masulipatam, and was reproduced from the "Hindu" of Madras, under the heading "Why Dr. Pattabhi Broke the Law?" The statement was made by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya before the sentence was passed on him for picketing a cloth-shop. According to the prosecution, the publication of this statement contravened the directions issued to the Appellant.

Counsel contended that the report as published in the "Chronicle" did not amount to Congress propaganda or a "message," from an arrested person and was nothing more than bare report of case which came before a court, and this was not within the order served on the Appellant.

The next contention which counsel proposed to make was that, even if it was held to be a publication of Congress propaganda or message, it was not done intentionally, having regard to the circumstances which he would set before the Court.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the evidence in the case was wholly formal and included a certified copy of the proceedings of the Masulipatam Court. The whole point that their Lordships had to consider was whether the report in the "Bombay Chronicle" amounted to publication of Congress propaganda.

Magistrate's "Curious Omission."

Counsel said the Magistrate in his judgment had curiously omitted one very important aspect of the case. There was evidence that for months prior to the publication of the report which was the subject matter of the charge, the "Chronicle" had adopted a policy wholly antagonistic to the Civil Disobedience movement, and had gone to the length of consistently advocating an abandonment of that movement. On this point there was the evidence of Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was then the Editor of the paper, who had deposed that the paper had been strenuously advocating that the Civil Disobedience should be abandoned. This fact was also admitted by one of the important prosecution witnesses, Inspector Rao Bahadur Desai who had deposed that the "Chronicle" had been advocating the abandonment of the C. D. movement.

Thus, said Mr. Talyarkhan, the paper which is charged with publishing Congress propaganda, had been, on the evidence, advocating a totally different policy for months before the publication of the offending report. This important fact had been absolutely ignored by the Magistrate in his judgment.

"Bare News."

Coming to the article itself, Mr. Talyarkhan asked what was there in it that could be taken as Congress propaganda or message? The report was nothing but the bare news of the statement of Dr. Pattabhi before the Court. The statement, besides containing the acts of Dr. Pattabhi's sentence and conviction, contained his view that the ordinance rule cannot demoralise the people. This was all that the statement, as published in the "Chronicle" contained. It had actually omitted certain portions of Dr. Pattabhi's statement which were considered objectionable.

What happened in the case was, that Dr. Pattabhi did not defend himself and pleaded guilty, and on that the Court had pronounced sentence.

Mr. Justice Devatia inquired at what stage the statement was made.

"Irrelevant Point."

Mr. Talyarkhan said that usually it was made after the charge was framed and before the sentence was pronounced. In the report of the Madras papers there was no mention at what stage the statement was made. But, said counsel, nothing turned on this point, though the Magistrate had made much of it. The only question before their Lordships, was, whether or not the statement as published by the "Chronicle" was Congress propaganda or a "message." If it was not such, then it did not matter whether the statement was made before or after the sentence was pronounced. A Sub-editor in a daily newspaper who handles the news, knows that usually such statements are made before the conviction was pronounced, and he might mention it like that in the report. But this point was not relevant to the consideration of the main issue beore the Court which was only to consider whether the report amounted to Congress Propaganda or message.

Proceeding, Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that the Magistrate had wrongly construed the head-line in the "Chronicle" report as an indication of Congress propaganda, and a message from a Congress leader.

Counsel submitted that the heading "Why Dr. Pattabhi Broke the Law" did not contain any such indication, and that any other paper which was not nationlistic might have also used the same heading without being charged with promoting Congress propaganda.

The second heading "Ordinance rule cannot demoralise people" was based on Dr. Pattabhi's statement, and there was nothing objectionable it it. The Magistrate considered it objectionable, but a sub-editor in a daily newspaper

(Continued on page 5).

NO CINEMAS FOR FIVE MORE DAYS

Ahmedabad Municipality Extends Ban

AHMEDABAD, March 19.

For further five days commencing from March 20, the President of the Ahmedabad City Municipality has under Section 180 (3) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, prohibited the Friday fair, exhibition of cinema film and circus, as a precautonary measure against the epidemic of meningitis which of late has been the cause of a panic.

Latest figures show that four cases were reported on Saturday making a total of 46. Out of these seven were allowed to go home as they were found to be improving. One death occurred at the Civil Hospital where now six serious cases are under treatment.—(United Press).

CAPITATION CHARGES

C.-in-C.'s Reply To Question In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, Mar. 19

Non-official resolutions were discussed in the Council of State to-day.

Replying to Mr Hosaunimam His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief stated that the Capitation charge before the Great War in 1913-14 yas £9,17,287. During the war it varied between £8,-72,200 and £9,30,700 in 920-21, the Army payment being £13,-32,787 and airforce payment being £1,00,000.

In 1921-22 the corresponding figures were £19,76,078 and £92,000 while in 1922-23 they were £17,02!,000 and £95,500.

The demand of the War Office for Capitation Charge in 1923 was £22,83,000.

The Commander-in-Chief further said that the cost of recruiting a British infantry soldier in 1923 was approximately £190.—United Press.

CZECH SURGEON TO VISIT INDIA

Desires To Lecture In Various Universities

CALCUTTA, March 19.

It is understood that the Consul General for the Czechoslavakia Government in Calcutta has addressed a letter to Calcutta University stating that Professor Doctor Jirasek, who is the cheif surgeon of Czech University Clinic at Prague, desires to visit India.

During his tour the Professor desires to deliver a series of lectures in the Universities of India.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University has accordingly resolved that the University should arrange a course of lectures to be delivered by M. Jirasek as an Honorary Reader on a subject to be decided later on. (United Press).

MILL OPERATIVES RESUME WORK

Authorities Agree To Restore Wage Cut

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 19.

The operatives of the Jupiter Mill who had been o a strike for the last six days, resumed work to-day following an agreement reached between the Labour Association and mill authorities by which the latter have agreed to restore the cut in wages and settle through arbitration any claim for the adjustmer of wages in future.

ORDERS UNDER E. P. A.

Persons Ordered To Reside Elsewhere Than Their Usual Places Of Residence

The names of 25 persons, who have been ordered by Government to reside in places other than their usual places of residence under the Emergency Powers Act, were mentioned by the Home Member, Mr. R. D. Bell, in reply to questions raised in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday.

In the course of the replies the Home Member stated that Government had turned down the application for maintenance made by Mr. G.D. Savarkar, who had been asked to quit Bombay and stay in Nasik.

Rao Bahadur R.R. Kale desired to know whether, under the power to control suspected persons given by Section 4 of Bombay Act XVI of 1932 any person had been directed to reside other than in their usual places of residence or business.

The Home Member replied in the affirmative and gave the follow ng list of 25 persons against whom action had been taken. The usual place of residence and the place wherein they are ordered to reside follows each name:—

Vasudeo Balvant Karnik alias Motiram Karnik: Bandra, Bombay Suburban Distrct; Dahanu, Thana District.

Ganesh Damodar Savarkar: Bombay; Nasik, Municipal limits.

Dinkar Vithal Gokhale: Malegaon, Distt. Nasik; Nasik, Municipal limits.

Vinayak Vishnu Phatak: Masur; Chaphal.

Manikchand Veerchand Shah: Walsang, Taluka Sholapur; Outside Sholapur Distt.

Gulabchand Mirachand Doshi: Sholapur; Outside Sholapur Taluka.

A.F. Sollapur: Hosritti; Tumminkatti.

A. P. Karmarkar: Dharwar; Mundargi.

N. B. Hiremath: Bankapur; Dharwar.

C. C. Hallikeri: Hosritti; Hangal.

S.V. Hallikeri: Hosritti; Hirehal.

Subraya Mukund Shanbag: Tadri (Kumta); Gokarn (Kumta).

Ganapat Narayan Bhat: Bopnalli (Sirsi); Sirsi.

Laxuman Hanmant Shetti: Ulvare (Ankola); Karwar.

Bapu Hanmant Shetti: Ulvare (Ankola); Karwar.

Narayan Subraya Bhat: Moralli (Ankola); Ankola.

Vishweshwar Sannappa Jaddipal: Dehalli (Yellapur); Karwar.

Ramkrishna Timmappa Hegde Kadve: Bommanalli (Sirsi); Sirsi.

Sitaram Ganesh Tengse: Gokarn (Kumta); Karwar.

Purushottam Ganesh Kher: Bombay; Ratnagiri.

Rajaram Dinkar Desai: Bombay; Waigani.

G. V. Mavlankar: Ahmedabad City; Ratnagiri.

Ganpat Shripat Lad: Bombay; Dhakmol.

Govind Anant Tengshe: Bombay; Kochra.

K.L. Borkar: Bombay; Varavda.

Q: Has any provision been made by Government for their maintenance?

Home Member: None.

Q: Have any persons, who have thus been detained in places other than their places of residence made any claims for maintenance? If so, what are their names?

Home Member: Yes. The names of the persons are G.D. Savarkar, P.G. Kher and R.D. Desai.

Q: What reply has Government given to their application?

Home Member: The reply given to G.D. Savarkar and P.D. Kher was to the effect that their request for a maintenance could not be granted by Government. R.D. Desai was allowed to reside in his native place.

HOWRAH OIL MILLS ABLAZE

Main Building Completely Gutted

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Fighting for five hours 8 fire engines brought under control a fierce fire which broke out at the Howrah Oil Mills Company's yard in Howrah.

Altogether the main building involved has been completely gutted, the Fire Brigade with difficulty managed to prevent the fire from spreading to a number of adjoining structures and storage tanks full of oil which would have resulted in serious conflagration.—United Press.

PT. MALAVIYA CONFERS WITH RELIEF WORKERS

Discusses Steps For Pushing Temple Repairs Work

PATNA, March 19.

Pandit Malaviyaji accompanied by his Secretary Trilochan Pant and Pandit Jagat Narian Lal, and Seth Govindandas proceeded to Monghyr this morning.

Besides inspecting the devastated town and the different relief organisations there, Panditji will address a public meeting in the afternoon and returns to Patna to-night.

Tomorrow Pandit proceeds to Muzaffarpur and visits Motihari and Darbhanga on March 22 and 23 and returns to Benares on March 24.

Members of the Bihar Temple Repairs Committee and prominent Hindus of Patna including Kumar Ganganand Singh, Pt Jagat Narian Lal met Pandit Malaviyaji last night and discussed steps for pushing temple repairs work.

Pandit Malaviyaji is likely to issue an appeal in this connection shortly.—(United Press).

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO BENGAL

PATNA, March 19.

So far as could be gathered Mahatma Gandhi has not yet decided as to when he will visit Bengal.

He has asked Doctor B. C. Roy to make inquiry in this connection and let him know the result.

It is also learnt that Mahatma Gandhi proposes to finish his tour of the United Provinces and the Punjab before visiting Bengal.

In any case, Mahatmaji is not likely to go to Bengal before the middle of April next.—(United Press).

MAHATMA'S GERMAN DISCIPLE

Dr. Spiegal Will Devote Her Life To Cause Of Harijans

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 19.

Dr. Spiegal, Mahatma Gandhi's German disciple, who is staying at the Sabarmati Ashram, has decided to devote her life to the cause of Harijans.

She is learning Gujerati and looking after the boarding school of the Harijan girls.

LOW PRESSURE FILLED UP

POONA, Mar. 19.

Yesterday's low pressure area has filled up after causing scattered dust or thunder-storms in North Baluchistan and Lower Sind with a few falls of rain there and in Kashmir. Scattered thunder-showers are also reported from Tenasserim.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Amherst one inch, and Dras and Chhor a quarter.

FORECAST.

Scattered dust-storms or thunder-showers will occur in North-west India and in North Bombay Deccan.—A. P.

HITLERISM UNDER X-RAY

Bombay Speakers See Menace To World Peace In Germany's Exclusive Nationalism And Aryan Superiority Complex

"Hitlerism is a menace to Peace and Progress" was the subject of a highly controversial debate under the auspices of the Indian League of Nations Union, on Saturday at the Union's premises Mr. S. Jepson presiding.

Mr. S. A. Megherian, Editor of "Cavalcade," moved the above propostion while Mr. S. S. Kavlekar (Advocate) opposed it.

A large number of Europeans including the French and Chinese Consuls in Bombay and many European ladies were present. The hall was fully packed with visitors many of whom listened to the debate standing for want of accommodation. A large number of speakers took part in the debate, enlivened as it was by cheers and counter cheers as speaker after speaker was heckled with inconvenient questions.

UNSCREWING THE INSCRUTABLE.

Mr. Jepson in his opening speech from the chair introducing the subject, said that 20 years ago, he threw up his job for the cause of a war to "make the world safe for Democracy"; and now they were witnessing the world veering round to Dictatorship—economic and political.

Mr. S. A. Megherian armed with what he himself termed as "a battery of books," said he was out to prove his thesis that "Hitlerism is a meance to world peace and progress" and that it was for that matter he had come armed with the authority of the written word as to where Hitler stands.

WAR DRIVE

The subject of Hitlerism and what it may mean to the world said the speaker, was "one of enormous importance" with ramifications throughout world. He had no doubt in his mind that Hitlerism was driving the world inevitably towards war and was in the meanwhile "a menace to peace."

NORDIC LEGEND

Even as authoritative a writer as the Editor of the "Times" (London) defined Hitlerism as a doctrine based on "the Nordic legend."

Hitler had confessed "that Jews had driven us crazy" in his famous book "My struggle." After a minute examination of the sources and logic of the book the speaker found that Hitlerism was nothing else but a combine of the capitalist interests of Germany.

Hitler, at the recent Munich rally, said he wanted peace; there were underground passions and ideas behind Hitlerism that made indubitably towards war.

PROGRESS DEFINED

Seven Nobel Prize winners in Germany had been sent into the wilderness. The speaker wonddered what in the world had science to do with Judaism (interruptions) —or for the matter of that "even Hinduism." The speaker felt progress was impossible without "individualism" to a large extent. What will Indians think of the Government if it burned for example, "the works of Gandhi"? asked the speaker. (applause). At that stage the speaker referred to the curious fact that there was a streak of an idea in India, that because Hitlerism accepted the Aryan creed, the Germans were well disposed towards Indians. Hitler had mentioned that Indian races were a "gibbering worthless race"—(Interruptions).

"Hitlerism is a menace to the peace of the world" concluded the speaker amidst prolonged applause.

Mr. Kavlekar in opposing the proposition said that the speech of the opener amused him but never instructed him." The opener enjoyed a privileged position (interruptions), especially as the discussion of Hitlerism was extremely difficult due to the critic's obsession by the fact of the persecution of the Jews. (Question "why, why?)"

DRIVE AGAINST DEFEATISM

It was "presumptuous, unfair and uncharitable' to sit in judgment on Hitlerism when it had only emerged out of the throes of its birth. Hitlerism was born of the terribly appalling conditions in Germany before the advent of Hitler to power. The different governments that arose "like mushrooms" in Germany had wrecked progress in a great country.. Hitlerism respected human life, especially as it was a drive against the chronic suicide mania then prevalent in Germany. It was a rally of the German nation towards healthy growth.

POINT AT ISSUE

The President in throwing open subject for discussion invited the public to contribute to the debate and asked the speakers, to take a broad view of the question "in our search for truth."

The first speaker, Mr. E. E. Gysis, said he was an American who had no axe to grind and was willing to examine the question impartially. The question was not whether Hitlerism was good for Germany. On the contrary, the question related to whether Hitlerism was a menace to the progress of civilisation—to the economic and cultural development of the world. The antagonism roused against Hitlerism was not to be doubted, in that there was a world-wide boycott of German goods following the persecutions of not only Jews but of all the Germans opposed to Nazism.

CHECK TO DISMEMBERMENT.

Mr. Urcho spoke against the resolution, and said that superficial points were strung up to make a show against Hitlerism while the philosophical grounds were conveniently ignored. Hitlerism by stemming the tide of suicide" in social democratic Germany had really stopped the dismemberment of Germany.

"JEW BAITING?"

Mr. J. Sargon made a speech that brought in a lot of heckling. "The story of Hitlerism was one long programme of Jew baiting." (confusion). There were 60,000 people suffering "Hell' in Concentration Camp. (The use of word "Hell" occasioned further disturbance.)

The President finding feelings running high adroitly called upon Mrs. Stella Mead to speak. This calmed the audience.

The speaker said she was "terribly interested in these questions." She had come from Germany to India and had heard President Hindenburgh, Hitler, and Goering speak on many occasions. The speaker was not either wholly against or for the resolution.

HINDENBURG, A SURE JUDGE.

Mr. Kapileswar, opposing the resolution, said that Hindenburg who knew well both pre-war and post-war Germany knew also what he was about when he called Hitler to power in Germany.

A SICKLY CHILD?

Mr. Shohet, supporting the resolution, said that "Hitlerism was a sickly child born of sickly parents."

NO FREEDOM ANYWHERE.

Mr. Gadford, an Indian who had returned from America, clarified the issues round about the subject of war. The preparation of Germany for war was much in the air. But what were the others doing he asked.

DUMB DRIVEN MASSES.

Mr. G. J. Mani, said. As Militarism was an essential imgredient of Hitlerism, he condemned it as a menace to peace.

Mr. P. R. Lele said that he accepted the Aryan theory being himself a student of philosophy and a Brahmin who had a high regard for purity in any race. He, however, wished that gifted Germany would usher in a reformed and good democracy. Nazism, was the organised rule of a minority and without quarrelling with the claims of "the Saviour" rendering however great a service it could not be defended.

WAR AND PROGRESS.

Mr. P. M. George said Hitlerism contained one vicious tenet, i.e. that "in war mankind achieved

(Continued on page 9.

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